

MR. ROOSEVELT HOLDS
FINAL CONFERENCES
ABOUT HIS CAMPAIGN

At Luncheon With Arthur D. Hill Plans Will Be Laid to Bring the Conservatives Into Line Also

LEADER IS WANTED

Man to Be Selected, if Possible, to Take Charge in New England Before He Leaves Boston

Final plans for Mr. Roosevelt's presidential campaign in Massachusetts were made at a conference at the home of Arthur D. Hill, former district attorney of Suffolk county, at 17 Brimmer street, between Mr. Roosevelt and 11 progressive leaders this afternoon. Following the meeting the former President goes to New York.

Those who were at the conference besides Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hill were Senator George Barnes, Representative James F. Cavanaugh of Everett, F. J. Daggett of Wintthrop, Representative Russell Crane of Cambridge, Representative John Cogswell of Lynn, Charles S. Baxter of Medford, Calvin Bemis, Joseph N. Peterson of Salem and Robert H. Adams.

More than 1000 persons in the financial district near 50 State street, where Mr. Roosevelt attended a meeting of the Harvard overseers this noon, tried to get a view of him. When he arrived few persons observed his coming. But the news flew up and down State street and by the time he emerged from the building to go to luncheon with Arthur D. Hill and other progressive leaders, a throng awaited him. There were no cheers.

Mr. Roosevelt left Dr. Bigelow's home on Beacon street shortly before 11 o'clock, following several individual conferences. He was accompanied by Earnest Smith, Dr. Bigelow and Mr. Hill. They motored to Mr. Hill's home at 17 Brimmer street, where Mr. Roosevelt's suitcase was left. Then he was driven to the meeting of the Harvard overseers.

Political callers were early at the home of Dr. William S. Bigelow on Beacon street where Mr. Roosevelt passed the night. Brief visits were paid him today by Prof. Barrett Wendell and Brooks Adams.

The progressive Republicans are looking for an aggressive leader of Roosevelt sentiment in this state. Mr. Baxter is said to be the choice of the progressives, but whether he will accept the charge or not has not been announced.

One of the purposes of this conference was to get Republicans who have allied themselves neither with progressives nor the militant progressives to espouse the cause of Mr. Roosevelt.

The question of a national campaign manager is also a topic that is receiving much attention in New England. Senator Dixon of Montana, who was expected to take charge has informed Mr. Roosevelt that he cannot do so. Senator Bourne has declined also to undertake the task although he is willing to take the platform if necessary.

Mr. Roosevelt dined last night with A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard at the latter's home in Cambridge. Then he returned to Dr. Bigelow's and there received, among other callers, Guy Murchie, United States marshal, and a delegation from the Intercollegiate Club. Mr. Murchie was a member of the Rough Rider regiment of Mr. Roosevelt's.

While in Cambridge yesterday Mr. Roosevelt objected to the activity of newspaper photographers and threatened to break their cameras if they snapped him, but he finally turned away and paid no further attention to them.

Samuel J. Elder made public today this statement authorized by Louis A. Frothingham, former Lieutenant-Governor, at the Hotel Belmont in New York last night on the eve of Mr. Frothingham's departure for Panama:

"I am against the initiative and recall and am in favor of President Taft's re-nomination."

U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR
ORDERS INQUIRY INTO
STRIKE AT LAWRENCE

Action Taken After a Consultation on the Situation Between Secretary Nagel and Commissioner Neill

EXPERTS TO WORK

Sherman Law Said to Figure in Question of Preventing Children From Taking Passage Out of State

WASHINGTON—Expert investigation of the condition of the strikers in Lawrence, Mass., was ordered today by the federal bureau of labor. This action was taken after a conference between Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel and Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill.

They decided that the authorization for such an investigation as contained in the Poindexter resolution was unnecessary and that the bureau already had power to investigate affairs.

That the department of justice investigation of the Lawrence strike situation will be in the line of possible prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law for alleged "conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade" was the authoritative statement secured from the department today.

It was said that the government regarded children of the strikers technically as "passenger traffic" and the action of the Lawrence authorities in forcibly preventing their departure may, it was believed, thus constitute offense against the Sherman law.

Attorney-General Wickersham, in an interview granted to a United Press correspondent today said:

"I have ordered the United States district attorney of Massachusetts thoroughly to investigate," continued Mr. Wickersham. "I have received only one report from him. In that it was said the Lawrence authorities have the situation well in hand. I then asked for a further report and am keeping in close touch with developments."

After a two hours' discussion in the Senate Tuesday Senator Poindexter's resolution directing the bureau of labor to investigate the Lawrence strike, was automatically referred to the calendar. Several senators entered into the debate and nearly all of them held that the Lawrence situation was one for state and not federal investigation. In the House the committee on rules decided to give a hearing on the Berger and Wilson resolutions on Saturday morning.

LAWRENCE BUSINESS
MEN ORGANIZE FOR
THE CITY'S WELFARE

LAWRENCE, Mass.—At a meeting today of 36 representative business men affiliated with the Board of Trade, Merchants Association and the Real Estate Owners Association, an organization was perfected with the object of working for the welfare of the city and maintenance of law and order under present conditions. A publicity committee was appointed, which, according to its chairman, will put the true situation in Lawrence before the public.

(Continued on page four, column five)

LAWRENCE STATE
ARMORY SCORCHED

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Fire broke out on the second floor of the Armory building, where several hundred troops are quartered, shortly after 12:30 o'clock. It was caused by the overturning of a small oil lamp in a room where soldiers were preparing meals. The fire department soon had the flames under control. The damage was slight.

WAKEFIELD READY
FOR THE ELECTION
OF TOWN OFFICERS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Contests for selectmen and for the school board will be the features of Monday's annual election of town officers. The reelection of Selectmen Andrew G. Anderson, Nathaniel E. Cutler, Frank A. Long, George E. Walker and Charles S. Young will be opposed by William P. Shepard, William G. Strong and Fred C. Scott. Mr. Shepard was the only one of the new aspirants to secure the citizens' caucus nomination. He defeated Mr. Cutler by 15 votes, but the latter has taken out town nomination papers.

The election of Mrs. Ida Farr Miller to the school board is conceded and the race will be between Edward E. Lee, who received the caucus nomination, and Dr. Joseph A. O'Leary. The contest for this office has brought out the largest registration of women in several years. The caucus opponents of E. C. Miller, chairman of the light board, Dr. James H. Kimball of the water board and Samuel T. Parker, chairman of the assessors, have withdrawn from the field and they will be elected without contest. It will be the first election in many years since these offices were not contested.

S. P. C. A. REPORTS
MANY DONATIONS OF
MONEY FROM FRIENDS

At the regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held at noon today, President Francis H. Rowley reported that the society acknowledges bequests of \$2476.19 from Mrs. William O. Mosley of Newburyport, \$800 from Miss Martha M. Buttrick of Lowell, \$500 from Mrs. Isabella Harvey of Manchester and \$300 from Miss C. F. Forbes of Milton. It has also received a gift of \$250 from Mrs. Charles Ripley; \$149.75, interest from estate of Samuel E. Sawyer; \$100 from Mrs. C. C. Converse and \$25 from Mrs. W. S. Fitz.

It has received for the Angell Memorial building \$1541.14, interest from gift of Mrs. W. W. Warren of Boston; \$186.26, interest on bequest of Miss Mary S. Parker of Clinton; \$82.42 from "a friend"; \$50 from Miss Gertrude A. Shattuck, and \$25 from Miss Mary H. Perkins. To the society has been willed \$1000 by Mrs. Rachel M. Gill, Boston; \$1000 by Oliver I. Kimball, Newton, and \$100 by Sarah E. Skinner, Brookline. It is also one of the residuary legatees of the will of Miss A. Bertha Caton of Watertown, Mass.

The American Humane Educational Society has received \$239.42 from "a co-worker" for distribution of humane literature, \$150 from Miss Emily V. Lindsey, \$120 interest on the estate of Samuel E. Sawyer and \$100 from "a New York friend." It has been willed \$5000 by Mrs. S. J. Prouty of Watertown, N. Y., and \$3000 by Simon D. Paddock of Syracuse, N. Y. Two hundred and twelve bands of mercy were organized during January. Forty-seven were formed in the public schools of Rhode Island and 112 in the schools of Boston.

INTERMOUNTAIN
RATE PLEA ENDS

WASHINGTON—Attorney-General Wickersham closed the arguments before the supreme court Tuesday in the so-called "intermountain rate cases" by contending that no tribunal had the power to review the authority vested by Congress in the interstate commerce commission. He based his argument on the theory that as Congress was able to make exceptions to the prohibition it could delegate its power to the commission.

F. C. Dillard and E. W. McCutcheon presented arguments for the railroads. They attacked the constitutionality of the "long and short haul" clause of the law, under which the commission issued its orders.

L. A. FROTHINGHAM
SAILS FOR TROPICS

Louis A. Frothingham, former Lieutenant-Governor, was one of a large number of Bostonians sailing from New York today for the tropics on the fruiter Metapan. Mr. Frothingham will inspect the canal work on the isthmus. Other tourists from Boston were Miss Louise Ballou, Miss Mary Buffum, J. J. Cranitch, Mrs. W. H. Jennings, Mrs. E. L. Johnson, Miss L. Johnson, Mrs. H. W. Palmer, Mr. Master Henry Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Pierce, B. M. Pike, Dr. James E. Quinn, John Riley, Joseph Riley, H. E. Sears, P. S. Sears, Charles S. Simmons, Mrs. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Stevens and Miss M. Trenholm.

EDUCATORS TO ADDRESS GRANGERS
LEXINGTON, Mass.—"An Hour at School" is the subject of the meeting of the Lexington grange 233, P. of H., to be held this evening in Historic hall. Addresses will be made by Frank H. Damon, superintendent of the Lexington schools; Arthur L. Blodgett of the school committee; Fred C. Ball, headmaster of the high school, and Henry T. Prario, Hancock grammar school.

STEEL CORPORATION
CALLED MONOPOLY IN
REPORT OF EXPERT

Operates in Restraint of Trade, According to Findings Submitted to Congress Investigating Committee

BARE GARY DINNERS

Alleged That Prices Were Manipulated in Such a Way as Make More Than \$1,000,000,000 Profits

WASHINGTON—That the "Gary dinners" control the prices in the steel industry and that the United States Steel Corporation is in restraint of trade through this price control and its domination of raw material, were the conclusions reported to the Stanley steel committee of the House today by Farquhart J. MacRae, the committee's expert accountant.

Coincident with the publication of the report readiness of the government for trial of its suit to dissolve the steel corporation was announced by J. M. Dickinson, special government prosecutor. He said the government's reply to the steel company's answer, putting the case finally at issue would be filed at Trenton, N. J., by Friday. The government reply is formal and merely closes the pleadings in the case.

Mr. MacRae's report was the result of a detailed examination of the books of the Steel corporation, made while the records were under subpoena by the committee. In several particulars the report contradicts testimony given by officials of the corporation before the committee. The Gary dinners, the report says, operate to maintain prices and exclude competition.

"The arrangement is designed and intended so to operate," it continues, "and it does so operate as to steel rails, although it is claimed that the so-called independent companies can cut prices without fear of penalty, except the dishonor of declaring in favor of a named price and then selling at some other price."

At the Gary dinners representatives of the Steel corporation and independent concerns meet and agree "to reduce their productions conformably to their estimate of the demand existing."

"It can be no justification of the co-operation of the participants in the Gary dinners that no penalty attaches to a violation of the declarations mutually exchanged," the report commented, "because, perforce, the anti-trust act would prevent the enforcement of any penalty for reducing prices or exceeding one share of the business."

The report drew the conclusion that the Gary dinner agreements were in reality just as binding on steel manufacturers as the pool agreements of the old days, which were legislated against the Sherman act.

A fabulous profit was made out of the formation of the Steel corporation by J. P. Morgan & Co., which framed the combination, the report says the books show. A total of \$69,300,000 was paid the Morgan concern for financing the syndicate that organized the corporation.

Of this, \$62,500,000 was a promoters' profit, while the remaining \$6,800,000 was the profit on a bond conversion scheme. In the first nine years of its existence the corporation earned net, the report said, \$1,029,685,380, instead of \$890,000,311, as is set forth in the reports of the corporation officials. This amounts to a net profit of \$13 a ton on finished steel products.

Eighty per cent of the steel producing properties of the country are dominated by the corporations, the report says, although E. H. Gary and H. C. Frick told President Roosevelt when they absorbed the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company in 1907 that the corporation controlled and

(Continued on page five, column four)

MINIMUM WAGE
BILL IS ADVOCATED

H. Larue Brown, attorney for a committee organized for the purpose of putting through legislation along this line, opened the hearing today on the bill to establish minimum wage boards. He said that, while the measure has been described as radical and socialistic, it is really very conservative, and contains no threat to any legitimate business interest.

TRADING STAMP MEN HEARD

Trading stamp companies, represented by Prescott Hall, H. J. Hearst and M. Sumner Myrick, opposed the proposed laws to regulate the use of trading stamps, checks and coupons, before the committee on mercantile affairs today. The bill was favored by Mr. Mansfield and H. A. Spinnery, representing the Boston Retail Grocers Association.

ELECTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

A Boston News Bureau dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says that the British Columbia Parliament has been dissolved and that the McBride government will go before the country on March 28.

DIVIDED COMMITTEE
FAVORS MORE POWER
FOR RAILROAD BOARD

Six Members Dissent From Views of Majority Filed With Legislature on Representative Washburn's Bill

MAKES BIG CHANGES

Measure Gives Commission Authority to Fix Rates and Fares and Regulate Transportation Equipment

With six of its members dissenting, the legislative committee on railroads filed a favorable report today on Representative Washburn's bill to increase the powers of the railroad commissioners, to give them authority to fix rates, fares and charges on railroads and railways coming under their jurisdiction.

The bill also gives the railroad commissioners authority to determine whether "the regulations, practices, equipment, appliances or service of any such carrier in respect to transportation of persons or property within the commonwealth are unjust, unreasonable, unsafe, improper or inadequate," and if they are not so found the board is to fix and prescribe regulations.

The railroad commission is granted all powers necessary to enable it to carry out the provisions of the bill. It is granted authority to employ experts and such other assistance as it shall deem wise in examining into the rates, facilities and financial condition of any railroad under its jurisdiction.

The six members of the committee who dissent from the report are Senators Schoonmaker, Pearson and Newhall and Representatives Ellis, Bean and Bazeley. It is anticipated that one of the hardest contests of the legislative year will be made when the measure comes up for debate on the floor of the House.

MEXICANS CLASH
WITH AMERICANS
ON THE BORDER

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Four clashes along the American border between American cowboys and Mexican revolutionists have been reported here today. Armed posses of citizens are patrolling the border in many sections and are not hesitating to cross into Mexican territory in an effort to disperse bands of rebels. The Nelson Morris ranch at Caervo, Mexico, opposite Sierra Blanca, is now safely in the hands of Americans. A rescuing party charged the beseeching revolutionists under cover of darkness last night, reached the adobe houses and relieved the besieged employees. Reports here state that Brown Paschall, manager of the ranch, was wounded and two men defending the ranch were slain.

REBELS PLAN TO
TAKE CHIHUAHUA

EL PASO, Tex.—The rebel element which took possession of Ciudad Juarez, Tuesday, after firing a single volley, plans next to capture the city of Chihuahua. It was announced Tuesday night that General Campa's forces would begin their march on Chihuahua today.

TURKS RETREAT
AFTER LONG FIGHT

(By the United Press)
ROME—Eleven Italians were slain and 82 wounded in a 10-hour engagement near Homs, Tripoli, according to an official report to the war department today by General Reissoli. The Turks were finally forced to retreat with severe loss. Their casualties could not be learned.

CHINA WILL ENFORCE
REPARATION IN JAVA

(By the United Press)
SAN FRANCISCO—Three Chinese cruisers have left Shanghai for Java under orders of the Chinese minister for war, Wong Chung-wei, and unless an indemnity is paid for the alleged slaying of Chinese by Dutch soldiers, Batavia will be shelled, says a special despatch to the editor of the Chinese Free Press here.

The action was taken by authority of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, as provisional president, and the ultimatum from China states that the Dutch minister to Peking will receive his passports unless reparation is made.

NEW YORK—A Hague despatch to the New York Herald says that the threats made by China are believed to be based on erroneous information. News from Surabaya, on the north coast of Java, states that 800 Chinese have been arrested for rioting and that the situation is now quiet again.

Author of Bill Favorably
Reported for Enlarging
Railroad Board's Powers

ROBERT M. WASHBURN
Member of Massachusetts House of Representatives

IMMIGRANT STATION
PLANS CONSIDERED
BY OFFICIALS HERE

Sketches of the proposed new immigration station to be constructed in East Boston were submitted for the approval of Col. George B. Billings, local immigration commissioner, at a conference today. L. A. Simon, superintendent of blasting and construction in the office of the supervising architect in the treasury department at Washington, discussed with Colonel Billings the needs of the new station as defined by local authorities. Any changes which are recommended by Colonel Billings will be drafted into the plans before they are sent to Charles Nagel, secretary of the department of commerce and labor.

A start on the working plans of the new station will be made upon the approval of the sketches by Mr. Nagel, and it is expected that they will be ready for bidders within a few months. Actual work will probably begin in the late summer or early fall.

Mr. Simon said the station would be fireproof and constructed on modern ideas, adapted to the local needs. Of the \$375,000 appropriated for the work, \$54,000 has already been spent for the East Boston site, and \$40,000 set aside for the equipment of the new building. Thus \$221,000 is left for the actual building.

GARBAGE HOUSES
MAY BE PROTESTED

More protests from the residents of Dorchester against the locating of a receiving station for garbage and refuse in Freepoint street, Dorchester, are expected to be filed with the mayor when he returns from the south.

Commissioner Rourke will soon file in the mayor's office plans for the erection of two large reinforced concrete receiving stations for garbage and refuse, one on Highland street, Roxbury, and one on Freepoint street, Dorchester.

The commissioner wishes to have everything in readiness on the city's part by July 1.

The buildings will be two stories high and will cost about \$35,000 each. From these the wagons of the company will cart the material to the wharves, where it will be loaded for Spectacle island.

GOVERNMENT READY
TO FORCE MINIMUM
WAGE IN COLLIERIES

On Edge of Strike Involving Nearly a Million Persons. Great Britain Prepares for Drastic Intervention

SOUTH WALES VITAL

If Stubborn Center Will Not Yield Then State Is Ready to Take Over Mines—Nationalization Ahead

(Special cable to the Monitor)
LONDON—The crisis in the coal struggle has developed. Yesterday 25,000 men left work and 50,000 were out this morning. By tonight 100,000 will be out. If peace does not ensue, tomorrow night will see almost 1,000,000 workers unemployed. In a short time the failure of supplies would bring the mills and allied trades to a stoppage and the country would be face to face with something approaching an enforced national strike.

In these circumstances the government is making a terrific effort to avoid a strike. Both masters and men remain, however, immovable. So dangerous have matters become that the government has practically decided, if necessary, to proclaim a minimum wage, as in the case in the past of the Cradley chain makers and the Nottingham lace makers.

The crux of the situation is the South Wales coal field and it is understood that the government is even prepared temporarily to take over the working of these collieries if the owners decline their terms. This might be the beginning of the nationalization of mines against which the prime minister has just declared.

The declaration of a minimum wage would necessitate an undertaking to produce a fair output and to continue work. It is doubtful if the government could insure this. If the government brought in a bill it could not be passed in time to prevent the strike which would certainly run some days.

Such a measure could, of course, only be passed by consent. The principle would be communicated to the King and arrangement would be come to between the government and the opposition in both houses for an act embodying the principle of a minimum wage, safeguarded by enactments with reference to sufficient output and continuance of labor.

What the owners really fear is the spread of syndicalism and this is behind the solidity of their opposition to the men's demands.

ALREADY MORE
THAN \$51,000 IS
PLEDGED TO OPERA

With \$51,467 pledged five weeks before the close of the season the directors of the Boston opera house do not doubt that the \$150,000 guarantee fund will be raised long before the end of it.

Following are the latest contributions: D. R. F. \$100, Warren H. Cudworth \$5, Emily M. Morison \$106.50, Mary R. Parkman \$25, C. K. Cobb \$100, Mrs. Charles P. Curtis \$300, C. W. Amory \$300, Mrs. F. L. W. Richardson \$200, J. R. Coolidge \$200, Mrs. Arthur Blake \$100, Mrs. J. A. Lovell Blake \$100, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Richardson \$50, E. S. Litchfield \$10, Henry W. Swift \$50, Susanna Willard \$5, Mrs. James H. Boal \$100, F. A. \$150, Mrs. A. S. Wadsworth \$100, L. C. \$100, Mrs. Kuyvet \$100, \$100, Louis A. Frothingham \$50, Robert S. Sturges \$200, Laurence Minot \$100, Moses Williams \$200, Joshua Crane \$100, Andrew Gray Weeks \$250, John A. Blanchard \$25, Alexander Cochrane \$1000, anonymous \$300, Erisman Bros. \$100, Edward Clark Streeter \$25, F. H. Putnam \$50, James P. Murphy \$100, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Crockett \$100, a friend \$50, William R. Wardwell \$50, Richard S. Dow \$25, William Russell Hallett \$100, Mrs. S. R. Sears \$500, Mrs. Frederick Grinnell \$200, K. E. W. \$100, R. S. Barlow \$100, Katherine C. Thomas \$100, Richard B. Carter \$50, Frederick Guild \$50, Samuel Guild \$50, a friend \$10, George L. Perrin \$5, Mrs. Charles P. Hemenway \$500.

CUSTOMS FORCE
IS REORGANIZED

Special commissioners selected by Edwin U. Curtis, collector of customs, to reorganize the customs force of this port have completed their work. The names of 62 men selected for the customs new police force have been sent to Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, for his approval. This new police force will take the place of the night inspection force which has been abolished.

There will be three platoons of police, each of which will work eight hours and will be under the command of a captain, a lieutenant and three roundsmen. Surveyor Edward G. Graves is engaged in redistributing this port. Under the new system there will be three districts with a platoon of police stationed along the docks of each district.

EMPLOYERS

If you want THE BEST workers, you can get in touch with this class of help through the Monitor's free employment columns. The service costs you nothing.

Send your "Want" ad to

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If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

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City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
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CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

MISS WHEELLOCK SAYS KINDERGARTENS CAN SAVE LAND MILLIONS

ST. LOUIS—Establishment of a social center at every school and the use of public school buildings for social and recreational as well as educational purposes was advocated by delegates to the special sessions of the department of superintendence, National Education Association, Tuesday.

Three meetings were held by the department of superintendence, one by the executive committee of the National Education Association, one by the society of college teachers of education and one by the national committee on agricultural education.

President Hill of the Missouri State University and Miss Lucy Wheellock of Boston were the speakers at the night session. President Hill spoke on ideals and modern education and Miss Wheellock discussed the kindergarten.

"It was the opinion of Miss Wheellock that retarded children in public schools cost the taxpayers of the country \$25,000,000 a year, and declared that the kindergarten can prevent a annual loss.

She gave figures to show the cost of education per pupil increased with each higher grade; that in Brookline, Mass., for instance, the city expends \$55 for each kindergarten pupil and \$91 for each high school pupil.

She pointed to the "scarcity of backyards in a congested city district," and said "the state later may have to pay \$255 a year per convict in order to protect itself from the neglected child who might have been initiated in his formative period into the standards and ideals of the social group at one tenth of that cost."

In discussing the "complete activity" demanded by Froebel she declared that the "lack of fiber and disinclination for real work discovered among the students in some universities is not to be traced to the oft-times sporadic and brief period of kindergarten training, but to social conditions."

CREDIT MEN HAVE DINNER

Annual dinner of the Retail Credit Men's Association was held at Boy's cafe Tuesday evening, with an attendance of about 75 members. Sidney E. Blanford was toastmaster.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

POSTON—"The Little Rebel."
R. F. Keith—"The Pink Lady."
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Pink Lady."
HOLLYS—"The Pink Lady."
MAJESTIC—"The Pink Lady."
MAJESTIC—"The Pink Lady."
MAJESTIC—"The Pink Lady."
MAJESTIC—"The Pink Lady."
MAJESTIC—"The Pink Lady."

BOSTON CONCERTS

THURSDAY—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., concert by Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto and Theodore Thomas Orchestra of Chicago.
JORDAN hall, 8:15 p. m., last Flonzaley Quartet concert.
FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., Boston Symphony rehearsal, Heinrich Gebhard, soloist.
SATURDAY—Jordan hall, 3 p. m., piano recital, Josef Lehevine.
Symphony hall, 8 p. m., Boston Symphony concert, Heinrich Gebhard soloist.
SUNDAY—Symphony hall, 8:15 p. m., Boston Symphony pension fund concert, Miss Helen Gerhardt soloist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

WEDNESDAY, 8 p. m.—"Samson and Delilah."
THURSDAY, 8 p. m.—First production of Massenet's "Werther."
SATURDAY, 8:15 p. m.—"Aida."
SUNDAY, 8 p. m.—"Carmen."

NEW YORK

ELIASCO—David Warfield.
CASINO—"Sunset."
CITY—"The Garden of Allah."
COLONIAL—"The Little Millionaire."
COLONIAL—"The Little Millionaire."
COLONIAL—"The Little Millionaire."
COLONIAL—"The Little Millionaire."
COLONIAL—"The Little Millionaire."
COLONIAL—"The Little Millionaire."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"The Pink Lady."
COLONIAL—"The Pink Lady."
COLONIAL—"The Pink Lady."
COLONIAL—"The Pink Lady."
COLONIAL—"The Pink Lady."
COLONIAL—"The Pink Lady."
COLONIAL—"The Pink Lady."

HARVARD TEACHERS ARRANGE PROGRAM OF ANNUAL MEETING

Harvard Teachers Association will hold its twenty-first annual meeting in the new lecture hall at Harvard University on March 9 at 9:45 a. m. The topic for discussion is "Tests of Educational Efficiency."

Prof. Edward L. Thorndike of Columbia University will talk on "Measurement of Educational Products" and Leonard P. Ayres of the Russell Sage foundation on "Measuring Educational Processes Through Educational Results."

A general discussion led by F. V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools, Boston; Howell Cheney, state board of education, Connecticut; F. E. Spaulding, superintendent of schools, Newton; and E. M. Hartwell, statistics department, Boston, will follow.

A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard will preside at the annual dinner to be held at 1 p. m. The after-dinner subject will be "Tests of College Efficiency." Clyde Furst and Edwin F. Gay will be the speakers.

PACKERS ACCUSED OF SECRET TALKS

CHICAGO—Evidence that nine of the 10 defendants met every Tuesday afternoon between 1907 and 1910 in secret was given by two witnesses at the trial of the packers Tuesday. The defendants so charged are J. Ogden Armour, Arthur Meeker, Thomas J. Connors, Edward Morris, Louis H. Heyman, Louis P. Swift, Edward F. Swift, Charles H. Swift and Edward Tilden.

The government contends that it was at these meetings that the indicted packers agreed upon shipments, selling prices, margins and division of territory in violation of the criminal section of the Sherman law.

DR. K. STEINIGER MAYOR OF BERLIN

NEW YORK—A Berlin despatch to the New York Herald says that Dr. Karl Steiniger, until now city chamberlain of Berlin, has been elected mayor of Greater Berlin.

Dr. Steiniger's election as first mayor of Greater Berlin places him at the head of the third greatest municipality, the only cities exceeding it in size being London and New York. The population of the city area is nearly 3,500,000.

SALESMANSHIP EXHIBIT ENDS

Last of the series of exhibitions in the salesmanship course of the Boston Y. M. C. A. was given in Union hall, Boylston street, Tuesday night, under the direction of A. Towns of the sales department of the library bureau. Those who took part were: L. I. Goodwin, E. L. Bragg, R. G. Eaton, P. W. Danforth and John Quincy Adams of the company; Oscar L. Lefferts, F. S. Parrott, C. H. Miller of Cambridge and Dr. George W. Evans of the Charlestown high school.

BEYROUT CONCERNS FRANCE

NEW YORK—The French premier, M. Poincaré, has instructed the French ambassador at Rome, M. Barthelemy, to confer with the Italian foreign minister, Marchese di San Giuliano, and to point out to the Italian government that France reserves all rights relative to the consequences of the bombardment of Beyrout on French interests and on French citizens, says a New York Herald despatch from Paris.

SCHOOL BONDS TAKEN LOCALLY

WOODLAND, Cal.—Notwithstanding the offers of San Francisco of premiums of over \$4000 on the bond issue of \$90,000 for the building of the Woodland high school, a local institution, the Bank of Yolo, was the highest bidder, offering a premium of \$4644 with accrued interest amounting to about \$565, making a total of about \$95,209. The highest bid was accepted.

GEORGE W. CLATUR PASSES AWAY

George W. Clatur, treasurer of the Boston Fish Bureau and manager of the firm of George W. Clatur Company of 216 State street, a branch of the Gorton Pew Fisheries Company, passed away at his home on Lake street, Silver Lake, Wilmington, late Tuesday. He has been connected with the salt fish industry of Boston for 30 years.

MRS. BOOTH-KELLEY SPEAKS

Mrs. Marion Booth-Kelley, who addressed the Women's Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government yesterday at 385 Boylston street, said that "factory girls must look to women of leisure for delivery from cruel thralldom."

HOUSES AND RELICS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



This illustration is of the custom house and Hingham dock. In one of the panels in the rotunda of the building is inserted a tablet containing the following inscription: "Boston Custom House Building, Authorized by the 23rd Congress, A. D., 1835. Andrew Jackson, President, U. S. A.; Levi Woodbury, Sec'y of the Treasury. Opened Aug. 1, 1847. James K. Polk, President, U. S. A.; Robert J. Walker, Sec'y of the Treasury; Marcus Morton, Collector of the Port; Samuel S. Lewis, Robert G. Shaw, Commissioners; Ammi Burnham Young, Architect." The building was commenced in 1837 and finished in 1849, at a cost of \$1,076,000, including the site, foundations, etc. The building is now undergoing extensive alteration and is to have a tall tower. In front is the Hingham dock, which was later filled and the State Street block erected on it.

END OF EXPRESS BUSINESS SEEN IN PARCELS POST

WASHINGTON—J. H. Bradley, vice-president of the American Express Company, testified on Tuesday at the investigation by Commissioner Lane into the rates and methods of express companies instituted by the interstate commerce commission, that "All in all, our rates, the country over, are approximately three times the first-class freight rate."

He did not think this enough for the service received. "Our contract with the railroad provides that our rates, per 100 pounds," he added, "shall not be less than about two times the freight rates on the same commodity between the same points."

"What would you do if Congress should authorize the parcels post?" asked Commissioner Lane. "I suppose the postoffice would get the long-distance business on packages up to 10 pounds and the express companies the short-distance business," Mr. Bradley replied. "Such a law, in my judgment, would be destructive of our business."

TWO DRY DOCKS FOR COAST WORK

SAN FRANCISCO—Two immense dry docks, capable of handling the biggest warships afloat, which the navy department has decided to build in San Francisco bay coincident with the opening of the Panama canal, will be erected on California Point, on the shore of Marin county.

The location has been decided upon by Capt. Fred Thompson of the civil engineering bureau of the navy department, who forwarded his report to Washington recently.

ENGLISH CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

PALO ALTO, Cal.—In recognition of their ability in the field of letters, the English Club of Stanford University has elected the following officers: F. H. Beach, president; Miss Gertrude Workman of Los Angeles, vice-president; Miss Ethel Crosby of San Diego, secretary, and M. M. Fogel of Santa Monica, treasurer. Paul Batkin of Riverside, an instructor of public speaking in the English department, has been elected to membership.

CALIFORNIA PILGRIMS DINE

California Pilgrims of De Molay commandery, Knights Templar, held their annual dinner at the Parker house last evening in celebration of the trip made by them to the California conclave.

FORTY-SEVEN NEW TOWNSITES IN CANADA TO BE PUT ON MARKET

CALGARY, Alb.—No less than 47 new townsites on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway are to be put on the market by the Transcontinental Townsite Company, according to advices just received at the headquarters of the Grand Trunk, while 45 are to be surveyed and placed on the market in 1913.

Some of the new townsites are Innes, Cedoux, Hinton, Rainton, Ballot, Sandor, Minard, Breeze, Steelman and Deborah, on the Regina boundary branch; Keystone, Stony Beach, Archydale, Forgray, Rowletta, Linstrom, Essbank, Darnody and Mavor on the Regina north-west branch.

Work will start on the new Canadian Pacific railway shops soon, according to the contractors. Already sheds have begun to go up and other preliminary arrangements are under way. The contract for the new shops provides for an annual expenditure of \$2,500,000.

It is the intention of the Grand Trunk railway to double track its main line from West Toronto to Easton. This step has become necessary on account of the increased freight traffic at the former point, much of which is caused by heavy shipments to the Union stock yards, as also by the free delivery of freight in ward 7.

The company is further considering the advisability of double tracking the road from Toronto to Sarnia, this portion of the line being the old main line via Stratford.

John T. Burns, executive secretary-treasurer and director of publicity, and W. D. Findlay of the International Dry Farming Congress, which is to be held at Lethbridge Oct. 21 to 26, have accepted an invitation from the Western Canada Irrigation Association to address the convention to be held at Kelowna, B. C., in August.

MR. SHUSTER TO TALK OF PERSIA

W. Morgan Shuster, former treasurer general of Persia, will be the principal speaker at a dinner of the Economic Club of Boston to be held in Symphony hall next Tuesday night. Mr. Shuster will tell of his experiences in Persia.

THE OTHER SPEAKERS WILL BE

G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University and Moorfield Storey. The general subject for discussion will be "The Duty of Civilization Toward the Weaker Nations."

INVESTIGATIONS IN CONGRESS TO KEEP LEGISLATORS BUSY

WASHINGTON—A new series of general investigations by committees of the House of Representatives will run through the spring, summer and fall and perhaps into next winter. The investigating committees are to have authority to sit during the recess of Congress and to send for persons and papers and administer oaths.

The first of these investigations was provided for on Saturday, when the house directed the committee on banking and currency to proceed with the investigation of the money trust.

Chairman Clayton of the judiciary committee has a resolution pending providing for the investigation of the Sherman law, with special reference to whether industrial corporations have been violating it.

Chairman Adamson of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce has a resolution providing for an investigation of the so-called shipping trust so far as its use of the Panama canal is concerned.

Chairman Rucker of the committee on election of president and vice-president has a resolution providing for an investigation of campaign contributions by corporations. He has particularly in mind the presidential campaign of 1904, and the disclosures which were made when discord arose between President Roosevelt and E. H. Harriman. George B. Cortelyou, then chairman of the Republican national committee, and Frank H. Hitchcock, his right hand man and successor, will be star witnesses.

FIVE OF BRITISH CABINET OPPOSE VOTE FOR WOMEN

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Proof of division in the British cabinet on the question of women's suffrage is furnished by the fact that five ministers will denounce woman's suffrage from the same platform on which Chancellor Lloyd-George and other ministers advocated votes for women a week ago.

Tonight's meeting will be under the auspices of the National League for opposing woman's suffrage and 10,000 tickets have been issued. The speakers will be Earl Loreburn, lord high chancellor, R. McKenna, home secretary, Lewis Harcourt, colonial secretary, J. A. Pease, president of the board of education, and C. E. H. Hobhouse, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

MASONS GIVE ORGAN RECITAL

Before the reception given in the temple last night to the women by Joseph Warren Masonic lodge there was an organ recital by Everett E. Truette.

BOSTON ROTARY CLUB HOST FOR OPERA COMPANY

Members of the Boston opera company were guests of the Boston Rotary Club on Tuesday evening at Horticultural hall. Desire for a more general and intimate acquaintance with Boston opera drew together over 300 members and guests at the first "ladies' night" of the club to hear Mme. Marie Louise Martini, soprano; Mlle. Elaise Gagneau, contralto; Raoul Ramito, tenor, and Max Kaplick, baritone.

George P. Morris outlined the benefit of grand opera to the city and its suburbs, advocating such an appreciation of the opera and theater as mediums for public education as is to be found in Germany.

John N. Cole, a former speaker of the House, said of the Lawrence situation: "The problem throughout the country is for the people to stand by the government and not yield to aliens and others who will not conform to our system of government. The leaders of the Lawrence strikers are men exploiting a people who have not learned to accept the ideas and institutions of America."

"The doctrine which is being taught the strikers is that labor must not treat with capital; that it must work out its own problem by revolutionary methods. The tenets of the Industrial Workers of America are so radical that they command the attention of every one who has interest in maintaining the present form of government."

"Those strikers are being taught that the 'hobo' has just as much right to control as has the man who produces. The fact that poverty exists in Lawrence is put foremost; but poverty just as bad can be found in the heart of Boston, in fact, anywhere."

Francis M. Carroll, president of the club, presided and in a brief sketch told of the start of the Rotary Club in Chicago seven years ago and its rapid spread over the country until there are now 60 of them.

At the head table were John J. Attridge, acting mayor; Miss Clara P. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Morris, Frank Waller, the Hon. John N. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Carroll, Mlle. Gagneau, Raoul Ramito, Mme. Martini, Max Kaplick, Miss Alice Dudley Holman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Wolfedale and Dudley M. Holman.

A flag was presented to the club by George J. Mitchell and was swung over the head table.

AIM IS RESISTANT TO BOLL WEEVIL

VALDOSTA, Ga.—Ira W. Williams and Professor Lewis, special agents of the United States department of agriculture, are in this city for the purpose of carrying on experiments in the effort to develop a cotton resistant to the boll weevil.

Mr. Williams is conducting his experiments on the farm of H. Y. Tillman, near this city, while Mr. Lewis, for the Georgia agricultural department, is working on the farm of J. P. Coffee.

Their idea is to develop a staple that will mature so early that the boll weevil will not have time to get in its work before the crop is made.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Toronto's Mendelssohn choir and the Theodore Thomas orchestra of Chicago, traveling on two special trains of six sleepers and baggage car, each, are scheduled to arrive at South station tomorrow morning at 8:30 and 8:40 o'clock over the New York Central lines from New York city via Albany.

The Readville shops of the New Haven road are overhauling and placing private car No. 100 in first-class condition for the personal use of Vice-President H. J. Horn.

The New Haven road inaugurated today through scallop service between Boston and Woods Hole on fast schedules for the New York & Boston Express Company.

The car department of the Boston & Maine road has received from the Locomotive (N. H.) car works another consignment of modern platform coaches for suburban service.

Why Do We Dream?

The Book of Knowledge Tells
SEE PAGE 10

BRITAIN WILL BUILD AEROPLANE FLEET AT COST OF \$800,000

NEW YORK—A London message to the New York Herald says that the estimates of expenditure for the British army for the financial year of 1912-1913, including both effective and non-effective services, aggregate \$139,300,000, or an increase of \$850,000 over those of 1911-1912.

The entire increase in the estimates is due to the proposed expenditure by the government on the development of aviation in the British army.

In a memorandum accompanying the estimates Viscount Haldane, secretary of state for war, says that a complete complement of aeroplanes, and all the workshops necessary to train thoroughly officers of both the army and the navy, will be established at an early date on Salisbury plain, the great maneuvering ground of the army in England.

The sum of \$800,000 is to be expended on the acquisition of aeroplanes alone.

LINCOLN MEDALS ARE PRESENTED

Mrs. Huntington Smith, founder and president of the Animal Rescue League, was the chief speaker at the annual meeting of that organization Tuesday afternoon in Park Street church chapel. At the close of the meeting Mrs. Roland C. Lincoln presented Lincoln medals to R. Frank Waugh, Sergt. Frederick Joseph Swendeman and James Stephen Keating.

A fourth medal was awarded to Alice Kelley of Roxbury.

MR. JORDAN TO SPEAK

"The Opera" will be the subject of discussion at the next regular meeting of the Beacon Society, to be held at the Algonquin Club next Saturday evening, March 2. The speakers will be Eben D. Jordan, Henry Russell and Philip Hale.

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The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

Business Announcements

Designed in Our Egg and Printing Depts. will increase your business. 57 Franklin St.

Ward's

WALLS OF CHINESE CITIES GOING DOWN AS REPUBLIC RISES

Shanghai Is First to Dismantle Ancient Fortifications in Response to Change of Native Sentiment

HANGCHOW TO ACT

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—In several of the larger Chinese cities there have of late been discussions as to the removal of the city walls which impede the progress of the cities and have remained beyond their period of usefulness. Shanghai is perhaps the first Chinese city to dismantle its walls. The work of tearing them down has already commenced, and it is noteworthy that the work is being done with the tacit approval of practically all the Chinese residents of the city.

The change of sentiment came only a short time ago, when there were reports that the city would be attacked by forces of the republican army. In view of the possible conflict, residents hastened to leave, believing it would be safer outside the city than cooped up within the walls, whence the only escape would be the narrow gates.

The flight of thousands through these narrow gates during the period of excitement preceding the bloodless capture of the city by the republicans practically destroyed all opposition to the tearing down of the walls, on the ground that they served as a protection to the city.

The demolition of the city walls is a movement which is expected to spread throughout China. It is stated that the old walls of Hangchow will disappear at an early date, and that at Canton also the walls may be pulled down, any time in the immediate future, to make room for city improvements, an electric tramway being proposed for the route thus opened up.

A movement is on foot at Sochow for the tearing down of the walls, but it is believed that the monumental walls of Nanking and Peking will be preserved for their historical value.

LARGEST PUMPING PLANT FOR IRRIGATION IS PLANNED IN UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—With the addition of the new pump which is being installed at the Jordan river pumping plant this city will claim to possess the largest plant of its kind in the world. The addition to the plant will be ready for use by March 15.

This pumping plant, located at the head of Jordan river, raises a great volume of water from Utah lake into the river, whence it is taken by five canals—the North Jordan, East Jordan, Jordan and Salt Lake, South Jordan and Utah and Salt Lake. This water is used for irrigation purposes, the city trading much of the flow for canyon water owned by farmers.

The records of the engineering department show that the tremendous volume of 496,923.8 acre feet was pumped during 1911. The river's gravity flow for the same period was only 16,370.6 acre feet. A battery of seven pumps in constant use is required to raise the required amount and each has a capacity of 100 cubic feet a second.

While the seven pumps were adequate for ordinary use, the city authorities decided last year to install a new and larger pump for emergencies and the improvement was ordered at a cost of \$13,000. The new pump will have a capacity of 125,000 gallons a day. It is a direct-driven, 60-inch, single-stage, double-acting centrifugal pump, and is one of the best contrivances of its kind on the market. It is driven by a 250-horsepower motor.

"Other pumping plants may have a greater head of water," says L. L. Parke, assistant city engineer, "but no plant in the entire world has a greater daily capacity than this one will have when the new pump is put in action. The city will be prepared to handle any possible emergency in the water situation, when the improvements are completed."

CHURCH TO GIVE ENTERTAINMENT

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—A concert and readings will be given this evening at the Universalist church under the auspices of the standing committee. The singers will be Mrs. Aubi Pearl Meyer and Ralph Edward Brown. Readings will be given by Miss Mary E. Murphy and Miss Mary E. Lease.

MR. SCOTT TO RETURN TO HARVARD

Austin W. Scott, dean of the Iowa College of Law of Iowa City, Ia., for this year on leave of absence from the faculty of the Harvard law school, will return to Harvard this fall, it was said today.

Why Is the Sky Blue?
The Book of Knowledge Tells
SEE PAGE 10

FIREMAN TESTING HOGAN RESCUE BELT



ROXBURY MAN INVENTS DEVICE FOR LIFE SAVING

Lieut. J. Hogan of ladder 4, Dudley street, Roxbury, has obtained a patent for a belt he has invented, with which, he says, the efficiency of firemen in the rescue field will be increased.

If adopted by fire departments, it is believed that it will be the first life belt to come into practical use in the United States. There is a device known as the Purniere belt, which is used only at drills.

Mr. Hogan's belt is made of webbing which fastens securely about the waist. It is attached to a snap-hook, so made that it will hold on almost any kind of a projection or on a ladder or rope, leaving the fireman's hands free to fight fire or rescue persons.

The belt has been tested at the Watertown arsenal, and has a strain capacity of 1920 pounds.

SHORE DELEGATES ASK FOR SHARE OF HARBOR FUND

Delegations representing towns along the shore from Cape Cod to Cape Ann attended a hearing before the harbor and land commission today on petitions for a share in the allotment of the \$100,000 in the hands of the commissioners for improvement of small harbors.

George E. Smith, chairman of the commission, laid down the rule that each case be presented by one spokesman, and then said that Frank W. Hodgdon, chief engineer, would take a field party out and obtain an estimate of the cost of each proposed improvement. If it was then desired to hear other evidence those interested would be heard.

William F. Powers appeared for residents of Onset who wished to have a turning basin and a channel dredged to connect with Buzzards bay. There were 22 persons present in favor and no one in opposition.

Frank M. Noy of Boston, a summer resident of Falmouth, urged the development of a pond between Gunning point and Hamlin point, and the cutting of a channel across a narrow neck of land to give a safe harbor and an outlet.

Representative Ford, Commodore Joseph E. Horton of the Lynn Yacht Club, P. C. Saunders, harbor master, and others appeared for the petition for \$100,000 to enlarge the anchorage basin in Lynn harbor from 350 by 500 feet to 1000 by 1000 feet. The city and state have already spent \$12,000 on this basin.

MR. KNOX INSPECTS PANAMA CITY AND GREET CITIZENS

PANAMA—Secretary of State Knox and his party today inspected the old city of Panama and a section of the Canal Zone, in charge of the local committee. They then returned to the home of Maurice H. Thatcher, Governor of the Canal Zone, where a number of leading officials and merchants met the secretary of state.

This afternoon Mr. Knox was present at a formal reception at the palace tendered by Acting President Chiari. Tonight there will be a formal dinner and the secretary will make his first set speech in which he will explain the purpose of his visit.

COURT CLERK RAISE FAVORED

Several members of the bar appeared before the committee on public service today to favor the bill which provides a raise in salary for the clerks in Suffolk superior court. M. Arthur Berenson explained that the bill would raise the salary of clerk from \$6000 to \$7000 a year, the salaries of first and second assistant clerks from \$3000 to \$3500 and the seven or eight other assistant clerks by \$500 more.

FRUIT GROWING TO BE DISCUSSED

General discussion of fruit growing will take place at Horticultural hall next Saturday. The meeting will be opened at 2 o'clock by Wilfrid Wheeler of Concord, Mass., followed by Prof. F. C. Sears of Amherst, Prof. B. S. Pickett of Durham, N. H., and H. L. Frost of Arlington.

CHICAGO DESIGNS TO BUILD THE PREMIER WORLD'S BOULEVARD

CHICAGO—From Lincoln park to Lake Blvd, 30 miles, from point to point, Sheridan road, the north shore drive, is to be made one of the greatest driveways in the world. The highway is to be made into a boulevard under control of the Lincoln park commissioners. Eventually, it is planned to extend the road to Milwaukee.

A campaign to this end has been in progress since last summer and the response to this has been so generally one of approval that the Lincoln park board at a recent meeting was asked to take the first steps necessary toward the adoption of a definite plan for assuming control of the drive.

This was done in two resolutions. In the first the board decided to extend Sheridan road to the northern city limits. The other was that the board should take over Sheridan road through the north shore suburbs when the consent of the latter is obtained.

For months the Sheridan Road Improvement Association, composed of Chicagoans and residents of towns along the lake shore through which Sheridan road, now in many places but a country highway, leads, the north, has been working to have a drive taken over by the park board and made into a boulevard.

Under the law it is necessary to obtain the consent of the owners of a majority of the frontage along the drive, and that of the municipalities through which the road passes. Under a law of 1871 the park board is given authority to assume control of the road under those conditions.

E. L. Lobdell, 2716 Prairie avenue, of E. L. Lobdell & Co., bankers, and Daniel H. Burnham, the architect, have been leaders in this movement and Mr. Lobdell was present at the recent meeting of the park board. After he had reviewed the result of the association's campaign for frontage consents, the board adopted a resolution to extend its control over Sheridan road to the city limits.

The road now is boulevard under the board's control only as far north as Devon avenue. The city council will be asked to turn over the road to the park commissioners, and obtain the consent of Evanston for the extension of the boulevard through that city.

"It is the plan of the Sheridan Road Improvement Association," said Attorney Charles A. Churan, attorney for the Lincoln park board, "to complete its campaign for frontage consents, then to obtain the approval of the different north shore towns to the plan to give the board control of the road through those towns."

"Eventually it is planned to extend it from Lake Blvd on to the state line, which will be but a few miles, and then to ask the towns north of there to make the road a boulevard so it will be one extending from Chicago to Milwaukee."

SECOND HAND TEXT BOOK BILL IS REPORTED

Favorable report was filed today with the clerk of the House by the legislative committee on education on the bill to prohibit the purchase of second-hand text books for use in the public schools. Senators Clark and Mason and Representatives Greenwood and Morse dissent from the report.

"Leave to withdraw" was the report filed by the committee on metropolitan affairs on Mayor Fitzgerald's bill for the construction of a new street from the intersection of Congress street and Dorchester avenue to the intersection of Beverly and Causeway streets.

The committee on election laws reported a resolve that the secretary of state make a codification of the election laws of the commonwealth.

In accordance with the provisions of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology appropriation act of 1911, the Senate committee on ways and means today reported a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the use of the institution this year.

COUNSEL FOR GRAND TRUNK RENEW PLEA FOR A BOSTON LINE

Moorfield Storey and Judge Thomas W. Kenefick, counsel for the Southern New England railroad, a subsidiary of the Grand Trunk, further urged the petition of the former for authority to extend its lines to Boston before the committee on railroads of the Legislature today.

Many questions regarding the proposed charter were asked of counsel by Senator John H. Schoonmaker, who presided. Senator Charles H. Pearson of Brookline, Representative Roger Wolcott and other members of the committee.

Mr. Storey said the Legislature can pass exactly what the company asks and that whatever the Legislature can do, this committee can recommend it to do. He proposed that the company file plans of its proposed route with the railroad commissioners, with the provision that land damages be settled according to the date of filing of the plan. That, he argued, would allow all persons interested to be heard and insure an equitable settlement. He said that there are terms fair to all parties on which this road can be built, and that the need is that it be determined what they are.

Representative George H. Ellis of Newton asked Mr. Storey if it were good morals to come to the Legislature and ask that the law be changed to accommodate this road. Mr. Storey replied that the petitioners do not ask the Legislature to change the law or the whole railroad system of Massachusetts, but only to make an exception in this case. That, he said, is not immoral.

The Legislature, said Mr. Storey, have the authority to make such exceptions, and has done so in the cases of the Boston & Worcester and Boston & Providence railroads. It was also the policy in Rhode Island and Vermont, he said.

Judge Kenefick said that it would seem proper that the proposed road should reach Boston from the north and enter the North station. That, however, was for the Legislature to say. The judge said the right was reserved by the state to have other roads connect with the Boston & Lowell, and that would naturally be the road for such a connection. It was also desired to have connections with the Grand Junction, the Union Freight and the proposed East Boston Marginal freight railroads, he said. The Legislature, he said, has the right to provide for the use of those tracks by other roads in cases where it is not already provided for.

Regarding the powers of eminent domain he said that the usual powers were not much broadened by the proposed charter but that the settlement of questions relating to the route was left to directors of the road instead of to the county commissioners.

Representative Ellis asked why it was desired to eliminate the county commissioners. Judge Kenefick said that one of the advantages was saving of time and that it would save consulting commissioners in each of the several counties.

Representative Wolcott asked if there was anything in the bill to prevent the company from taking the Boston & Providence line or a piece of the Common or other public property. The judge replied that the bill did not authorize the taking of public property already devoted to public uses, and that other law would prevent it.

Senator Pearson asked if the company would build by the more direct and easier route. Judge Kenefick said not necessarily, and that local sentiment would enter into it.

The chairman asked if the Grand Trunk was represented at the hearing. President Fitzgerald replied that it was represented through the Southern New England.

Judge Kenefick said that he understood that all of the stock of the Southern New England is owned by the Grand Trunk, excepting what is held in the New England states.

Edward M. Woodward, president of the Worcester Board of Trade, was the first one called on. He spoke of the advantages of another railroad to that city.

Following pointed debate between members of the committee and Mr. Storey, who appeared for the petitioners, relating to the company's request that features of the present law regulating the acquiring of locations be disregarded in this case, the committee late Tuesday held an executive session and voted unanimously to give the railroad people until March 30 to comply with the law, including advertising, etc.

VACCINATION BILLS ARE REJECTED

Leave to withdraw was voted today by the committee on public health on two bills to repeal the law requiring vaccination before children can attend public schools.

It also voted to report a measure providing that the owner of every house in Boston shall furnish receptacles for garbage and ashes to tenants which shall be satisfactory to the board of health.

"AIDA" SUNG IN BROCKTON

BROCKTON, Mass.—Brockton's Choral Society presented "Aida" Tuesday evening at the high school assembly hall, directed by George Sawyer Dunham. Mrs. Lida Shaw Littlefield sang the soprano role. There were soloists from the Brockton opera company, including Mrs. Carmen Melis, Mme. Marie Claessens, Giuseppe Gaudenzi, Giovanni Polese, Jose Mardones, A. Silli, Florence DeCourcy and Ernesto Giaccone.

LAWRENCE BUSINESS MEN ORGANIZE FOR THE CITY'S WELFARE

(Continued from page one)

rence before the public. The organization is said to be opposed to the I. W. W. leaders and the socialistic control of the city. The committee is not opposed to the strikers individually and will issue an important statement bearing on the situation later today.

Nearly 50 women strikers, members of the I. W. W., marched up Essex street this morning, booing and shouting. At Jackson street a detail of about six policemen diverted them along the latter thoroughfare, so that they would not reach the Everett mills and harass workers. After being disbanded the women reassembled on Jackson street and were once more dispersed by the police. Some of the women ran across the common. The police followed and two of the more stubborn members of the crowd were arrested.

No time is set for the removal of troops from Lawrence. There were 24 companies of militia there. Now there are 10. They are being taken away gradually. Their removal will depend wholly on strike conditions in Lawrence.

This statement was issued today from the office of Governor Foss in reply to the report that at a conference between the Governor and Colonel Sweetser last night a date was set for the removal of the soldiers.

In the police court today Judge Mahoney suspended sentence on a woman whom he found guilty of obstructing the sidewalk and profanity. The woman was Mrs. Mary Yuganis, a Lithuanian, arrested at Essex and Jackson streets. Metropolitan Policeman Akers testified she refused to move when he told her to and he arrested her. She had two children with her.

John Labelle was charged with violating a city ordinance, assaulting a policeman and profanity. Labelle was arrested last night by J. Hendrick, one of the 50 or more special officers, who were deputized by city officials to aid the police in upholding the law. The profanity and violation of city ordinance charges were dismissed, and the assault case held over for further investigation.

Congressman Butler Ames and Postmaster Joseph Legare of Lowell are to investigate conditions today. They attended the meeting of the strikers' committee at the headquarters of the I. W. W. on Mason street this morning.

Investigations are being made by the state police under direction of Capt. William Proctor, into plots said to have been concocted by an alleged gang of foreigners to start wholesale bomb throwing in this city. Information has been received by the police from a number of Poles that this action was being taken by the foreigners in connection with the strike.

It is understood that the state police have received information to the effect that a small coterie of men are with threats of violence compelling the Polish mill workers to remain out on strike and the women to do picket duty.

Following the arrival of Special Agent Gannenberg of the department of justice, who came here to investigate the alleged illegal methods of state and municipal authorities, it is pointed out that there has been a remarkable cessation of official violence.

William D. Haywood said today that he probably would send some of the strikers' children, possibly as many as 100, to Philadelphia within a few days. "It is possible," he said, "that about 36 children will be sent to Washington tomorrow at the invitation of Congressman Victor Berger." The children will represent the 18 nationalities which compose the I. W. W.

It was decided Tuesday night, after a conference between the police and attorneys for the strikers, that no more attempts to send parties of children away will be made until the present cases have been settled. This announcement followed Judge Mahoney's finding in the police court that the children whose cases were heard by him Tuesday were neglected. He recommended that the attorneys confer with the Rev. Clark Carter, the representative in Lawrence of the Massachusetts S. P. C. C., and determine which children should be turned over to the care of the state board of charity.

Morrison I. Swift issued an open letter Tuesday night in which he proposed a parade of sympathizers from Boston to Lawrence.

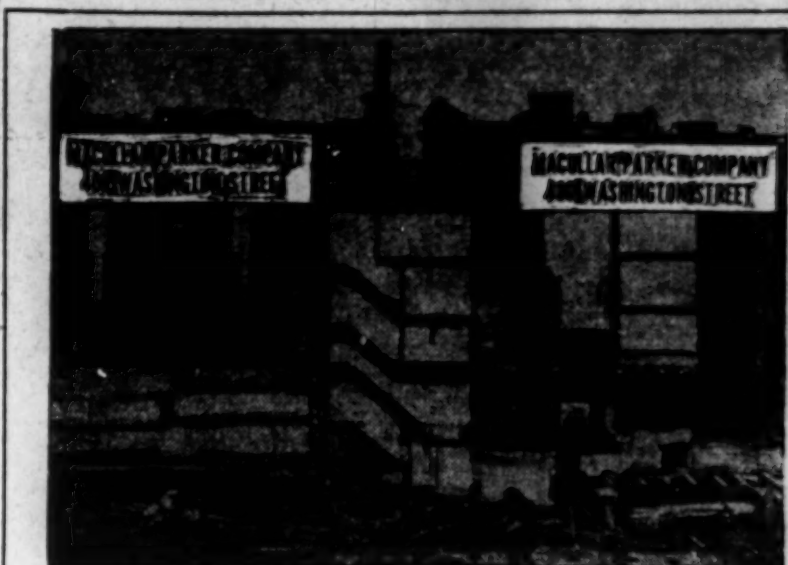
STATE PROHIBITION ARGUED FOR BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE

State-wide prohibition was argued for today before the committee on constitutional amendments.

The hearing for the petitioners was conducted by Mrs. Catherine L. Stevenson of Brookline, head of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. Most of those present were women.

Mrs. Stevenson outlined the reasons for the demand for a constitutional amendment at this time.

Prof. John A. Nicholls of Boston, A. E. Clement of Brookline, A. A. Weeks and A. P. Wilson, also spoke in favor of prohibition. S. H. Bateholder appeared for the hotel men.



THE ABOVE PHOTOGRAPH Shows about three-fourths of the depth of our building, No. 400 Washington Street, which extends through from Washington to Hawley Streets. On the upper floors of this building are located our work-shops. Inspection invited at all times.

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY 400 WASHINGTON ST. Boston, Mass.

COUNCIL ACTION EXPECTED SOON FOR CLEANER CITY

In view of the probability of the city council acting soon on the pending amendment to an ordinance relating to the collection of refuse, Miss Edith Guerrier has made the following statement:

"When the enactment of an ordinance is advised sensible people raise this objection: Why try to get more laws, when those we already have are not enforced? In the present instance, the reply must be: Why not try to word so clearly those we already have that the ordinary person can understand them and call for their enforcement? The ordinance in question reads:

"Revised ordinances of 1898, chapter 47, section 18—No person other than employees of the city engaged in public work shall, in any street, carry house dirt, house offal or other refuse matter, or interfere with the receptacles containing same, except in accordance with a permit from the board of health, or place outside of any building or premises for removal any light refuse or rubbish that is likely to be scattered or blown about unless the same is properly packed, bundled or otherwise secured."

"Beginning with 'or' we are petitioning the council to reword as follows: 'No person shall place outside of any building or premises for removal any garbage, refuse, or rubbish, unless the same is properly packed in tightly covered metal receptacles.' This part of the ordinance as it now stands means little (at least in the North End), 'or' makes it refer to 'no person other than employees of the city,' and employees are not supposed to enter cellars below the level of the lot on which the building stands."

"Residents place their own receptacles for waste on the sidewalks and it is left to individual taste, since no specific directions are given, how and in what, refuse shall be deposited. One might properly pack rubbish in an old trunk without a lid, a damaged boiler, an empty molasses hoghead or a worn out gas stove."

"The words 'otherwise secured' allow such latitude that broken tables, decrepit couches and any other useless article of furniture may be placed on the public way in the public eye."

"The inadequacy of the ordinance was brought out by action of some North End residents who asked the street department's help in having it enforced. The commissioner rightly argued that it was not sufficiently specific to make clear what was to be enforced, hence our effort to get a wording which will not necessitate special interpretation by whoever happens to hold office."

"The commissioner approves the present wording and the board of health has no objection excepting to the word 'garbage' as they believe wooden receptacles are most sanitary for kitchen offal. Their argument is that wooden vessels will better withstand the hard knocks given by the collection department without being dented, and that they can be more easily kept clean than the dented galvanized pails."

"From my own experience I can say that we had in use a galvanized iron pail (which had the offal from 20 meals a day, eight months of the year) for three years, and at the end of that time it was not offensive. It is possible to keep even a badly dented pail clean with soda and hot water. A wooden vessel, when the odors had permeated the wood for that length of time, might not stand the test so well."

"The vessels should be painted inside say the board of health, to prevent odors from penetrating the wood, but it takes pretty good paint to resist fruit juices."

"A regulation by the board of health would not be stringent enough to meet the situation. In the first place, the board of health we are told has not the power to prescribe the kind of vessel to be used. The city council has such power."

"In the second place, the regulations of the board of health are said to be enforced by its officers, who are few in number and not often called on to take a militant attitude. The ordinances are enforced by the police, whose efficient enforcement of the 'spit law' gives one confidence in their ability to enforce an ordinance."

For Your Name's Sake USE OUR SUPERIOR FLOORING

KILN DRIED AND WORKED AT OUR OWN PLANT George W. Gale Lumber Co. 610 MAIN ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Everything from Sills to Shingles.

PAULINE JONES WINS HER SUIT

Pauline Jones of Fitchburg won her suit against that city for excluding her from the Ashburnham street school in Fitchburg in 1908 because she refused to do duty as a policeman under the civil government system in the school.

A verdict of \$1150 in her favor stands. The full bench of the supreme court Tuesday decided that the school committee erred in not giving the girl a public hearing, at the request of her father, William Jones, before voting to uphold the action of George F. Hopkins, the principal.

There is no better fitting or better wearing corset than a Warner's—made to shape fashionably, to fit comfortably, to outwear any other corset, and not to rust, break or tear—a corset that is all that it should be in shape, service and appearance. There isn't much more to say for a corset excepting to back this up with a Guarantee—This we do.



Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets

There is no better fitting or better wearing corset than a Warner's—made to shape fashionably, to fit comfortably, to outwear any other corset, and not to rust, break or tear—a corset that is all that it should be in shape, service and appearance. There isn't much more to say for a corset excepting to back this up with a Guarantee—This we do.

Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets

are sold in every city and town throughout the United States. You can find your style at your merchants.

"Security" Rubber Button Hose Supporters are attached. Ask to see a "Double-Skirt" style, a new invention that prevents the skirts of long skirt models from tearing or stretching.

Sold Everywhere. \$1.00 to \$5.00 Per Pair EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED

BRINGING CHILDREN INTO TOUCH WITH PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES ADVISED

Vocational Institutions to Parallel but Not Rival High Schools Recommended by Deputy Commissioner of the Massachusetts State Board of Education

WAYS TO MAKE PLAN EFFECTIVE

In the following paper are set forth recommendations by Charles A. Prosser, deputy commissioner of the Massachusetts state board of education, for dealing with the problem of the unskilled wage-earner in American cities. Based as they are, on close study of the New England situation, especially the textile centers, these ideas would appear to be of much value to students of a situation that has grown constantly more perplexing in recent years. Mr. Prosser's general observations were published in a recent issue of the Monitor, while today are given his ideas for overcoming what have been quite generally looked upon as insurmountable difficulties.

HAVING pointed out in a recent talk published in this newspaper some important points that must be considered in dealing adequately with the subject of industrial education or the education of boys and girls, young men and young women engaged in the industries, Charles A. Prosser, deputy commissioner of education for Massachusetts, offers some recommendations which he believes would do much to ameliorate unfortunate conditions that now exist in the wage-earning occupations.

"Any effective program for the training of the great mass of our factory workers," he said, "reverting to one of the most puzzling of the complications that has beset the way of educators, should give careful consideration to certain difficulties growing out of differences in capacity, employment and economic condition of the wage earner, and in the social and industrial conditions surrounding him. Most factory boys, at least, are always to be producers in industry and should be fitted to be better workmen and wage earners, as well as better citizens. Most factory girls are employed for less than seven years as producers in industry and for the rest of their lives as spenders in homes of their own. Because the training of the male worker is used for a lifetime it will pay socially to fit him for his calling, but the short period during which most girls are employed in industry has raised in the minds of many the question of whether it is wise to attempt to train them for the work in which they are engaged. Those who believe the girl or woman for the skilled trades, such as dressmaking, millinery and machine operating, to be socially profitable, point out that the trade needs of the woman who does not marry must be met and that all the skill required in such trades is often a direct preparation for many of the duties of the home as well as for the effective temporary service as a wage earner.

Training for Girls

"I believe," said Mr. Prosser, "that whatever else is done for the factory girl, the most important task is to give her the training for her career as wife, mother and homemaker which the home and the elementary school have thus far neglected. Through evening schools and cooperative schemes between factory and part-time classes, the girl deficient in home economics should be given rich courses in such practical subjects as cooking, home making, sewing, home sanitation and decoration, motherhood, the care of children. Any scheme of after training for such girls should recognize instruction in the household arts as being one way out to happiness and efficiency and probably, in the case of most unskilled workers, the only way out.

"A practical social program must provide opportunities for instruction in home economics extending from elementary courses in the grammar school through part-time classes for the period of indifference to evening school instruction for the mature worker on the threshold of marriage and the woman already engaged in home making.

"In any voluntary scheme, at least, for the education of the wage earner that takes part of his working day away from the shop, the attitude of his employer is an important factor. We shall probably find most manufacturers in skilled industries for which the school can give valuable and necessary preparation, favorable toward some cooperative plan of after training which adapts itself to conditions so as not to interfere with the business; but when we deal with the problem of educating great masses of our factory workers on a voluntary basis, our hope must lie in that growing sense of responsibility on the part of the business captain for the happiness and welfare of his employees which is becoming one of the most promising signs of our times."

First Step Recommended

As a first means of meeting the conditions confronting the educator, Mr. Prosser recommends that in the seventh year of the elementary school course there should be a differentiation in the training given different groups of boys and girls, because of the difference in their interests, aptitude and opportunities and the kinds of work which they

are destined to do. All the children in the upper grades, he thinks, might well take the same kind of instruction in such subjects as English, history, civics, musical and physical training. For those boys and girls who expect to go to high school and college, beginners' Latin and elementary algebra, he thinks, might be offered; but for those who are to enter the business life at the close of either the elementary or the high school course, he thinks, it would be advantageous to offer courses occupying at least half the school time in such subjects as commercial arithmetic, commercial geography and elementary book-keeping.

For girls who go home at the end of the elementary school training, or to the factory, at 14 years, he recommends thorough training in the elements of cooking, sewing and household sanitation. To those boys of practical and constructive ability who expect to enter a manual training high school or an industrial school, or to become wage earners at 14 years, he believes should be given courses of a practical character in wood working, metal working, printing and bookbinding which should be closely connected with industrial arithmetic, industrial geography and mechanical drawing. It is his opinion that no program of vocational direction can be successful that does not provide some means whereby in the years when they are between 12 and 14, the children are given an opportunity to come in contact with some of the practical activities of life in order to find out the thing in which they are interested and for which they are best fitted.

Special Needs

Many of the public schools of the country are already offering courses in manual training and the household arts in the upper grades of the elementary schools, usually in the seventh year;

but too often, Mr. Prosser says, it is for only two or three hours a week, when it should probably occupy not less than 10. Usually the training is given only to those who have been promoted to the seventh or eighth grades, thus depriving those boys and girls over 12 years of age who have been retarded in their progress from the benefit of the work. Mr. Prosser believes strongly that these retarded boys and girls who are to leave the schools at 14 years should be given an opportunity to take the practical training that they need even more than their associates. He urges that, if they cannot be admitted into the classes provided for the advanced pupils, similar classes be organized for them, and thinks that by training the hand and eye may become means of teaching such things as spelling, arithmetic and reading, in which the children have proved deficient. "We need vocational schools paralleling but not rivaling the high school, for those boys and girls over 14 years who can give from one to four years to vocational education that will fit them directly, first, for service, and later, for leadership in skilled callings," Mr. Prosser says. "For those boys and girls and men and women who have been compelled by force of circumstances to seek employment early, part-time and evening schools of many different types should be provided in order that they, too, may have the opportunity to secure through further education, some way out to happiness and efficiency.

"It is probable that in some quarters, at least, the regular school men will make the mistake of attempting to deal with the educational needs of the wage earner by the application of a philosophy of education through a traditional method and a time-honored course of study," said Mr. Prosser in conclusion. "When in order to equip him to meet the demands of industry, we must give the worker the skill and knowledge which he can apply directly in his work; and when it is plain to those who know the worker best that, in order to reach him with our training, we must use his experience on the job as a means of teaching the applied mathematics, art, technique and economics that will make him a better workman and a better citizen."

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

With the large correspondences most men and women carry on stationery forms an important item in the month's expenses. The new Wardrobe writing paper and envelope handles the need for a correspondence paper that is of a high grade and yet of moderate price. It has a smooth linen finish and is used by both men and women. It is put up in all the fashionable sizes. The Samuel Ward Company is to be found at 57-63 Franklin street.

Man-tailored suits are being made for women by S. D. Cohen & Co. of 604 Washington street. They are of moderate price yet made from English serges, whipcords and novelty weaves in fine imported fabrics and are lined with silk. The suits are made to measure in any style the customer may select. White serges and colored linens in all colors are being made at reduced prices for a few days.

Madame May & Co. of 15 Temple place promptly attend to residential work of all kinds in shampooing, manicuring, pedicuring, hair dressing and Marcel waving. It is done at the home quite as well as at the company's own rooms. Toilet articles are carried.

For her who makes her own shirt waists a well cut pattern is a necessity. McDowell's shirt waist patterns are cut to measure and guaranteed a perfect fit. With a pattern such as this a woman who is clever with her needle and shears can make any number of pretty waists and blouses for herself, each one different from all the others. McDowell's is at 25 Winter street, room 510. Take the elevator.

It will not be long before fish will take on an added interest for the dinner and luncheon table, for soon varieties that have not been seen for several months will again be brought in by the boats, fresh-caught from the waters of the open sea. Fish is a staple all the year round, but in the spring it seems to have a particular relish. It is well to have special dishes for cooking and serving fish. They bring out a better flavor and also add to the appearance of the table. B. F. Macy of 410 Boylston street carries a full line of shells,ramekins, planks, broilers, boilers, molds, etc., and a number of things more unusual that add to the enjoyment of sea food.

Who that plays or sings has not been fretted by misplacing his sheets of music, finding their inner leaves strayed away, and loose sheets left behind when they were to be taken somewhere? Who that has postcards and has liked to collect them has not found the number becoming a burden on his hands and the usual postcard album a cumbersome thing when many cards are to find places? Who that reads magazines has not wanted to save some special article or articles without wishing to preserve the whole publication, but has given up the idea because of the futility of really preserving them in usable shape?

With the Doan's temporary or home binder it is possible to collect the postals, save the magazine articles and keep the

music in good condition, and many more things besides. They are made in all sizes and styles. For music they come in three sizes and four styles. The binder will hold 26 different compositions and is so arranged that it will keep the middle sheets in place and will save all of mending torn sheets. The pieces can be easily removed when it is desired to take them out, or can be placed on the music rack for playing as they stand in the binder. Tabs attached to the binder form a convenient method of indexing the music. Once a church library, for instance, is fully equipped, there is no more mending or tab mounting, but merely the task of threading the desired pieces into the covers.

The roll feature which appears in some of the styles is an important one as the binder can be folded or rolled with the music within so as to be carried easily like a folder.

The post card album holds 100 cards and permits both sides to be seen.

Grand opera is cultural, no doubt, and the play may or should be edifying, but for beautiful dancing and light entertainment what can rival a kitten at play? They are such happy, graceful, pretty little things, so full of innocent fun and frolic no one who looks at the dainty creatures can help being a wee bit better, and they will often afford more downright hearty laughter than a vaudeville show. When furnishing so much entertainment the small performer should have her own full share of enjoyment. In fact, the more fun she is having the more will she give out to her audience. If you want to see what a kitten will do to the nearest dog, toy or bird counter, or write to the National Pet Supply Company at 174 Milk street, Boston, Mass., enclosing five two-cent stamps and ask for a catnip ball. It will last for years.

CITY CONCERT AT FORD HALL

More than 1000 gathered at Ford hall Tuesday evening for the chamber concert under the auspices of the music department of the city of Boston. The soloists included Miss Mary H. Sheedy, pianist; Mrs. Olive Whitney, Hilson, violinist; Miss Virginia Stickney, violoncellist, and Virginia Capelloni, baritone.

The concert closed with Gade's trio in D minor, played by Miss Sheedy, Mrs. Hilson and Miss Stickney.

STEEL CORPORATION CALLED MONOPOLY IN REPORT OF EXPERT

(Continued from page one)

desired to control less than 60 per cent of the steel business.

Even in making its profits, the report charges, the steel corporation restrains competition by concentrating together part of its profits in its operations on raw materials and semi-finished products, while confining the finished product plants to a low profit. This operates, according to the report, to keep the price of raw materials up to the advantage of the corporation and the detriment of independent competitors.

The report showed in detail the dividends paid by the subsidiary companies of the steel corporation during the first nine years of its existence as being \$753,124,286.53. The fact that the subsidiary companies operating in raw material made greater dividends than the finished product concerns was cited to show that the corporations kept the price of raw material up to the embarrassment of competitors.

A volume in 14 sections to prove the steel corporation a combination in restraint of trade was presented in the conclusions of the report.

One hundred and eighty one previously competing corporations were concentrated under the control of a single holding security company known as the United-States Steel Corporation. Among these concerns the report sets forth ore owning and mining companies now restrained from competition in the sale of ore, railroads, combined to prevent competition, blast furnace plants, the combination of which eliminated competition in the sale of pig iron, coal and coke companies and other formerly competing concerns.

The greater concerns in the iron and steel trade, the report said, were acquired at vastly inflated values due to the superior effect given the merger by the elimination of the competition of these companies.

"Other acquisitions were made in related lines of business," the report said, "for which no explanation appears except the visible consequence, the removal of such concerns from the independent field."

This was the case, according to the report, in the absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company.

In discussing the corporation's control of ore the report asserts that in all 2,500,000,000 tons out of 4,462,940,000 tons of available ore in the country are under its control.

CHAS. W. SHERBORN FAMOUS DESIGNER OF BOOKPLATES

In the passing of Charles William Sherborn is brought to light the best known and most distinguished bookplate engraver of our time. He made more than 500 bookplates, and among his patrons were Queen Mary of England and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, says the Bangor Commercial.

Of Americans who have plates by this celebrated artist may be mentioned H. Alfred Fowler of Kansas City, Walter Conway Prescott of Newton Center, Daniel Berkeley Updike of Boston, Miss Maria Gerard Messenger of Chappaqua, N. Y., Kenneth Sherborne of Boston, Samuel Putnam Avery deceased, of New York, Rowland Clark of Cleveland (not sure that this plate is finished, Mr. Sherborn was working on it last summer), Frances Folsom Cleveland of Princeton, N. J., and Harris C. Fahnestock of New York.

Walter Conway Prescott's bookplate was the first one engraved or etched in England to have a remarkable proof. It was an English goldfinch on a Scotch thistle bough. Mr. Sherborn put it on about 20 proofs and the custom was afterwards adopted by many artists.

Mrs. Zella Allen Dixon in her book, "Concerning Book Plates," says of Mr. Sherborn:

"Mr. Sherborn began his work as an engraver of art jewelry. He worked in Paris, Switzerland, Florence and Rome. Mr. Sherborn's engraving of Apollo, Shakespeare, Sir Semour Haden and Oliver Cromwell, and his etching of Westminster Abbey are ranked with the best work of this art in any age. His plates have always some direct and personal reference to the owners of the books into which they are to go. This sometimes takes the form of a monogram, a pictorial writing of the name, a residence, a family portrait or a coat of arms."

WATER METERS TO BE INSPECTED

Monthly inspections of the water meters of this city for the protection of the property owners are being considered by the officials of the water division.

Frank A. McInnes, division engineer, has been trying to find a way to stop many of the complaints against the new system of metering.

Daily, scores of complaints reach the water division from property owners regarding their water bills.

The plan of the water officials is to have the inspectors compare each month the water consumption of each building with that of previous months. In cases where an excessive amount of water appears to have been used, it is planned to notify the owners of the property at once and possibly to make an inspection of the water fixtures in the house.

Special Notice From Our Men's Outfitting Store

As several stores recently have been cutting prices on standard advertised brands of Men's Furnishings from 10 to 25 per cent., we wish to say that

We Positively Are Never Undersold

And Guarantee Our Prices to be as Low as—or Lower Than—Those of Any Other Boston or New England Store.

Whenever the price of any article we carry is cut by any competitor—even if the reduction be but for a day or an hour—

We Shall Meet That Price and Maintain It

Jordan Marsh Company

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

STONEHAM

The Betterment Council, which comprises representatives of the Board of Trade and the two local women's clubs, will have a mass meeting in the armory of company H, sixth regiment, tonight, at which Edward A. Fienne, chairman of the metropolitan planning commission, will outline the purpose of the legislation proposed under the metropolitan plan bill. J. R. Coolidge, secretary of the commission, is also expected to speak.

The town will be asked to grant the free use of the armory this year on six evenings to J. P. Gould post, G. A. R., on five evenings to Leon E. Warren camp, U. S. W. V., two evenings to the high school alumni association, one evening to the high school senior class, one evening to the fire department and one to the high school athletic association.

WHITMAN

Officers of Resolute lodge, N. E. O. P., are arranging for a class initiation on March 14, to be held in this town and officers of Mayflower lodge of Brockton have been invited to perform the work. Several of the officers of the grand lodge have been invited to attend the exercises and a banquet is to be served.

The senior class of the Whitman high school has raised \$200 for the Washington fund and expects to secure the necessary amount, \$755, before spring. Several entertainments will be held during the next few weeks.

ROXBURY

Members of Thomas G. Stevenson corps 63 will hold an Indian party this evening in its headquarters, 14 Vine street, and the sewing circle will meet in the same place in the afternoon. Tomorrow afternoon Mrs. Marie C. Blake will give an entertainment at the soldiers home in Chelsea and 16 members of the corps will give the flag drill under the direction of Mrs. Marie A. Mayhew.

READING

A supplementary report of personal estates furnished by the assessors shows the following revised valuation figures for the past year: Real estate \$5,206,285, personal property \$1,388,707, total \$6,594,992. The total valuation in 1901 was \$4,364,288 and in 1901 \$2,984,449, the present figures showing a gain of \$2,230,744 in the past 10 years and of \$3,610,543 in 20 years.

The West Village Circle of North Reading has elected: President, Mrs. Charles Mann Bailey; treasurer, Mrs. Raymond Little; secretary, Miss Mary L. Mitchell; chairman of literary committee, Miss Ella Bacheller.

MIDDLEBORO

The A. B. C. officers for the ensuing year are: President, Miss Priscilla Stetson; vice-president, Miss Doris Kelley; recording secretary, Miss Hazel Reed; financial secretary, Miss Phyllis Sullivan; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Smith.

At a meeting of Mt. Carmel commandery, K. of M., these officers were elected: P. C. Percy W. Keith; S. K. C. Charles O. White; generalissimo, John E. Robinson; capt.-gen. John L. Pittsley; prelate, Frank Howlett; S. V. Frank Orrall; recorder, Hazell F. Norton; assistant recorder, Charles F. Bliss; treasurer, Percy W. Keith.

WALTHAM

Contract for the factory building to be erected by the Waltham Building Association with funds subscribed by citizens has been awarded to M. H. Lally, a Waltham contractor whose bid of \$10,797 was the lowest of 16 submitted to the trustees of the association. The contract calls for the completion of the building within 90 days after the signing of the agreement. The building is to be of brick, two stories in height. Floor space will be leased to small manufacturing concerns.

DORCHESTER

Bloomfield commandery, U. O. G. C., will have a public entertainment this evening in Wenona hall. Miss Charlotte Baldwin will render vocal selections, Miss MacDonald will give readings, while other pleasing features will be given including fancy dances by Miss Ray Jones. A. P. Blinn, G. C. of Massachusetts, will deliver an address.

The regular meeting of the Dorchester Daughters of Maine will be held at the Woman's clubhouse, Center street, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. At the close of a business session a program will be given including readings by Miss Margaret E. Henry of Mayville College, Tenn.; Mrs. Orbi P. Meyer, soprano, Miss Mary Lease, pianist, Mrs. Henrietta G. Tighe, reader.

LINGTON

The Lexington Outlook Club met in the Old Belfry Club hall Tuesday afternoon. Mildred Maddocks, lecturer for the state board of agriculture, gave an address on "Markets and Marketing," with a number of practical illustrations. The afternoon was in charge of Miss Lizzie A. Moody, chairman; Miss Rose Tucker, Frank Alonzo E. Locke, Mrs. Edward C. Stone and Mrs. Edwin Read. On March 12 Woods Hutchinson will speak before the women on "What Is Man's Life, His Work or His Play?"

ARLINGTON

The selectmen at their last meeting appointed these citizens for duty on election day, next Monday: Henry Scamell, Frank J. Duff, Maurice P. Ahern, Frank A. O'Brien, George C. Tewksbury, M. H. Horrigan, Joseph J. Duffy, William D. Graman, Frank F. Russell, Daniel M. Bailey, George H. Pierce, Fred Wilder, Henry K. Brown, Frank Y. Wellington, Lindsay K. Foster, Henry Finley, C. P. Ladd, Jr., William E. Bunton, Robert Weed and Jean E. Dennett.

MILTON

A recommendation relative to the proposed new park around Turners pond that has met with much favor among the members of the committee is to erect a gateway or monument at the entrance to commemorate the deeds of Milton soldiers.

NEEDHAM

The Needham Dramatic Club will present David Belasco's "May Blossom" in the town hall, Thursday evening, under the direction of G. William Tisdale.

B. Atwood Robinson of Boston gave an address on "Russia" before the Men's League at its last meeting.

BROOKLINE

In the warrant for the town meeting there will be 31 articles.

The first in the series of five lectures on "Music" by Thomas Whitney Surette under the auspices of the Brookline Education Society, will be given this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the town hall.



NEW COTTONS

Just arrived from England. Soft and silky. Exquisite in coloring. Davis East India House 313 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

Where Does the Wind Begin?
The Book of Knowledge Tells
SEE PAGE 10

"NEW ENGLAND'S FIRST FRUITS"

Anonymous Letter so Valuable That It Was Published as Book—Extracts From Purposeful Volume

The mere fact that an anonymous letter should have won a prominent place in the literature of any period would appear sufficiently remarkable to stir present-day interest in its contents. But aside from that fact, "New England's First Fruits," written in Boston in 1642 and published at London in book form the following year, contains much information that was regarded as of great value at the time. Among other things, it tells of an Indian student of New England theology and the difficulties he encountered. Extracts from this book, which also contains the earliest account extant of Harvard College, are given in this, the twelfth article in a series dealing with the Massachusetts Bay plantations' contributions to early American literature. These articles are published on succeeding Wednesdays.

AMONG the anonymous writings of the plantation period in New England is a publication called "New England's First Fruits."

Originally it was but a letter, albeit a lengthy and purposeful one, and was written at Boston on Sept. 26, 1642. At that time every scrap of news from the young country was eagerly sought after in England, and letters were sometimes passed from hand to hand and carried from one town to another until they literally fell to pieces. This, however, was recognized as valuable above the most, and plans were immediately made to have it printed as a book. It appeared in London, the next year, 1643, under the title bestowed by the publisher. The title page bears, beside the usual profuse advertisement, these Scripture texts:

"Who hath despised the day of small things. Zach. iv. 10.
"If thou wert pure and upright, surely now he will awake for thee:—And though thy beginnings be small, thy latter end shall greatly increase. Job viii. 6, 7."

The book is in two parts. The first is concerned with "those miserable souls (the very ruins of mankind) there amongst us," meaning the Indians. The writer's terrible belief about the destiny of these Indians toward which they were hastening "in swarms" is expressed without mincing. But there is a better side to it, for some of the "first fruits" he sets himself to record are instances of "what God has done for them."

He tells the stories of Sagamore John and Wequash. The former was, from the first of the white man's coming, "courteous, ingenious, and to the English more loving than the others of them." He greatly inclined to the white man's ways and apparel, and was only held back by the scorn of the Indians of his tribe from becoming one of their number. This he afterward lamented as having been a fault, and left his only son—a child—to the care of the Rev. John Wilson, the pastor at Boston.

Of Wequash the author writes: "Afterwards it pleased the Lord that some English (well acquainted with his language) did meet with him; thereupon, as a Hart panting after the water Brookes he enquired after God with such incessant diligence that they were constrained constantly for his satisfaction to spend more than half the night in conversing with him."

"Afterwards he came to dwell among the English at Connecticut, and travelling with all his might and lamenting after the Lord; his manner was to smite his hand on his breast saying it was much machet (that is, very evil) and when any spoke with him he would say, Wequash, no God, no know Christ."

It may be gathered from the whole narrative that although poor Wequash had a hard time with the doctrinal points presented to him, the light finally shone through (or past) all obstacles and he became a practical living Christian.

One of his "dearest sinnes" had been that of revenge, a trait which the Indian

was taught to regard as praiseworthy. Concerning this the story says: "His repentance for the latter was testified by an eminent degree of meekness and patience, that now, if any did abuse him, he could lie down at their feet, and if any did smite him on the one cheek, he would rather turne the other than offend them; many trials he had from the Indians in this case."

"Afterwards he went amongst the Indians like that poor woman of Samaria, proclaiming Christ, and telling them what a treasure he had found, instructing them in the knowledge of the true God."

Other instances of Indian teachableness are given, and, as is always the case when these early narratives simply state facts, the impression of the native Americans conveyed is that of a people who might have been led upward and onward into a Christian civilization had not those of early English who did not plunder them, been so possessed with the notion that they—the English—were the Israelites of a new dispensation, and the Indians the Canaanites who were to be put out of the land.

This portion of the book would be pleasant reading if the ever-present thought of a God prone to anger did not shadow every page.

The second part contains the oldest extant account of Harvard college, which had by this time emerged from its first timorous and unsatisfactory estate as a school, and was proceeding under its first president, the Rev. Henry Dunster. This was indeed a first fruit for rejoicing. The account needs little explanation. Its opening pages are as follows:

"In respect of the College, and the proceedings of learning therein. After God had carried us safe to New England, and we had builded our houses, provided necessities for our livelihood, reared convenient places for God's worship and settled the Civil Government: One of the next things we longed for, and looked after was to advance Learning, and perpetuate it to Posterity; desiring to leave an illiterate Ministry to the Churches. . . . And as we were thinking and consulting how to effect this great Worke; it pleased God to stir up the heart of one Mr. Harvard (a godly Gentleman and a lover of Learning there living amongst us) to give the one half of his Estate (it being in all about 1700*l.*) toward the erecting of a College, and all his Library; after him another gave 300*l.* Others after them cast in more, and the publique hand of the State added the rest: The College was, by common consent, appointed to be at Cambridge, (a place very pleasant and commodious) and is called according to the name of its first founder, Harvard College."

"The Edifice is very faire and comely within and without, having in it a spacious Hall; (where they daily meet at Commons, Lectures, Exercises) and a large Library with some Bookes to it, the gifts of diverse of our friends, their Chambers and Studies also fitted for and possessed by the Students, and all other Roomes of Office necessary and convenient, with all needful Offices thereto belonging: And by the side of the College a faire Grammar Schoole, for the training up of young Schollers, and fitting of them for Academical Learning, that still as they are judged ripe, they may be received into the College of this Schoole. . . . Over the College is master Dunster placed as President, a learned, conscionable and industrious man, who hath so trained up his Pupils in the tongues and Arts, and so seasoned them with the principles of Divinity and Christianity that we have to our great comfort, (and in truth) beyond our hopes, beheld their progress in Learning and godliness also: the former of these hath appeared in their publique declamations in Latine and Greeke, and Disputations Logickall and Philosophicall, which they have been wonted (besides their ordinary Exercises in the College Hall) in the audience of the Magistrates, Ministers, and other Schollers, for the probation of their growth in Learning, upon set days, constantly once every month to make and uphold: The latter hath been manifested in sundry of them by the savoury breathings of their spirits in their godly conversation. Inasmuch

that we are confident, if these early blossomes may be cherished and warmed with the influence of the friends of Learning, and lovers of this pious worke, they will by the helpe of God, come to happy maturity in a short time.

"Over the College are twelve Overseers chosen by the general Court, six of them are of the Magistrates the other six of the Ministers who are to promote the best good of it, and (having a power of influence into all persons in it) are to see that every one be diligent and proficient in his proper place."

Following this description, the rules and precepts of the college are given in full and without comment. These are such as to remind the reader that the main object of the college in its inception was to provide ministers and preachers for the colony. The requirements for degrees are given as follows: "Every Schollar that on prooffe is found able to read the Originalls of the Old and New Testament into the Latine tongue, and to resolve them Logically; withal being of godly life and conversation: And at any publick Act hath the approbation of the Overseers and Master of the College, is to be dignified with his first Degree. . . . Every Schollar that giveth up in writing a System or Synopsis, or summe of Logick, Natural and Morall Philosophy, Arithmetick, Geometry and Astronomy; and is ready to defend his Theses or positions; withal skilled in the Originalls as aforesaid; and of godly life and conversation: and so approved by the Overseers and Master of the College, at any publick act, is fit to be dignified with his 2*d.* Degree."

A report of the first Commencement—"sent by the Governour and diverse of the Ministers, their own words these"—is inserted in the work at this point. It concludes—"Your very loving friends, etc."—without signatures; but this is followed by a copy of theses maintained by the "Commencers," bearing the names of the overseers on its first page, all in Latin.

The magistrates were: John Winthrop, Governor, John Endicott, Thomas Dudley, Richard Bellingham, John Humphrey, Israel Stoughton; the ministers, John Cotton, John Wilson, John Davenport, Thomas Weld, Hugh Peters, Thomas Shepard.

The names of those who received degrees are: Benjamin Woodbridge, George Downing, William Hubbard, John Bulkeley, John Wilson, Nathaniel Brewster, Samuel Bellingham, Tobias Barnard.

Some remaining pages of the book are occupied with the relation of "remarkable passages of (God's) providence to our Plantation in such things as these," then proceeding to specify. Some of these signs of God's favor, so interpreted, are such as to sound abhorrent to our ears—such as that first mentioned, that God made a place for the English upon land partly cultivated and desirable for junction, by sending a wholesale devastation upon the Indians "a little while before we went thither." But many others are of a more reasonable kind, such as thanksgiving for food and shelter and clothing woven from their own fax and hemp, the ability to plant towns, build churches and ministers' houses, fortify Castle Island, erect the college, and "all these upon our owne charges no publique hand reaching out helpe."

Further along the writer takes a method common in those days, that of stating suppositions, objections, or quoting those made, in order to relate, in form of answers, the advantages of the country. The last two objections and their answers are these:

"7. Ob.—Many speake evill of the place.
"Ans.—Did not some do so of Canaan itselfe, yet Canaan was never the worse and themselves smarted for so doing. Secondly, some have bee: punished there for their Delinquencies, or restrained from their exorbitancies, or discomfited for their ill opinions and not suffered to vent their stuffe; and hence being displeased take revenge by slanderous report. Thirdly, let such, if any there be that have anything to allege, deale fairly and above board, and come and justifie anything against the country to our faces while we are here to answer, but such never yet appeared in any of our presence to avouch anything in this kinde nor (we believe) dare do it without blushing."

"8. Ob.—Why doe many come away from thence?
"Ans.—Doe not many remove from one country to another, and yet none like the country the lesse because some depart from it? Secondly, few that we knowe of intend to abide here but doe come on speciall business and propose to returne. Thirdly, of them that are come hither to stay (on our knowledge), some of the wisest repent them already, and wish themselves there again. Fourthly, as some went thither upon sudden undigested grounds, and saw not God leading them in their way, but were carried by an unstayed spirit, so have they returned upon as slight, heedless, unworthy reasons as they went. Fifthly, others must have elbow-room, and cannot abide to be so pinioned with the strict Government in the Commonwealth, or Discipline in the Church, now why should such live there; as Ireland will not brooke venomous beasts, so will not that land vile persons, and loose livers. Sixthly, though some few have removed from them, yet (we may truly say) thousands as wise as themselves would not change their place for any other in the world."

Here the book ends without the customary peroration. It is probable that personal matters come in toward the

ALONG THE RIVER CRAKE

Trip to Coniston Lake and Village in Wordsworth's Country Reveals Scenic Beauties



(Specially drawn for the Monitor)
Brantwood, stately residence that was home of John Ruskin for more than a quarter century

PERHAPS the most delightful route to Coniston lake is that along the course of the river Craike, which flows from its southern extremity into Morecambe bay.

Leaving the train at Greenodd, at the mouth of this river, we proceed along a well-wooded valley; pretty, but devoid of any striking characteristics. We pass by tracts of fertile meadow land through which, below us in the valley, the stream winds its peaceful way, in perfect harmony with its surroundings, save where it has been diverted to furnish the motive power for the small rural manufacturing we notice occasionally through the trees.

After a time the scene undergoes a gradual transformation. The river is now dashing over mossy rocks, the meadow land gives place to a wilder moorland covered with gorse and bracken, while ahead in the far distance we catch glimpses of the bold, jagged, mountain peaks stretching right into the heart of Lakeland. We soon reach Lake Bork, at the southern end of Coniston lake.

While we sit down on the little pier, awaiting the arrival of the steamer which is to carry us over the five miles of water which intervenes between us and the village of Coniston, we have time to admire our surroundings. It is impossible to imagine a quieter or more peaceful spot. There is not a building in sight, except the tiny shelter close to which we are sitting. We drink in the rare beauty of the scene. The placid water fringed by extremely tall reeds, through which we can see the fish glide; the pretty islets covered with firs, and in the distance the purple mountains. A white swan comes gliding expectantly up to us, almost within reach of our outstretched arms, and we instinctively search our pockets for crumbs. Truly the stillness and restfulness of the whole scene are most impressive. Five minutes later, having been joined by a couple of coach-loads of tourists, we are on our way up the lake. The slight chill in the air as we glide over its smooth surface reminds us that we are really among the mountains.

The constantly changing panorama which presents itself on every hand is beautiful in the extreme. The sylvan beauties of the edges of the lake, broken here and there by a patch of emerald, with a pretty villa for a background, contrast in a most charming manner with the purple slopes of the mountains. On our left is Coniston Old Man, one of the best known Lake mountains. In front of us, clearly silhouetted against the blue sky, are seen the craggy heights of Yewdale, and in the far distance Helvellyn and the Red Screes.

Perhaps the object of most interest to tourists is "Brantwood," the home of John Ruskin for over a quarter of a century. This stately residence owes much of its charm to its surroundings; its extensive grounds and noble trees forming a fine setting to the building itself. It is just the kind of spot one would expect would be chosen for his home by the renowned artist and art critic.

As we approach the head of the lake, we come in sight of Coniston village, nestling at the foot of the "Old Man." The view from this point surpasses in grandeur anything we have before seen. A cloud has lifted from the summit of the peak, and we are impressed with the close, and the writer's name was appended, as there is nothing in the communication to call for concealment. The original letter may have been swept into the refuse of the printing room, so little did the author's friends think that he was writing for posterity, or guess how precious the document would be centuries later.

Home of Ruskin

SHIP'S GUNS TO BE IMPROVED
WARE ISLAND, Cal.—Job orders for \$2000 worth of work in connection with the 10 five-inch guns of the Cleveland were issued today. The guns are to be dismantled and turned into stock for the purpose of having new telescopic sights fitted to their slides.

What Are Eyebrows For?
The Book of Knowledge Tells
SEE PAGE 10

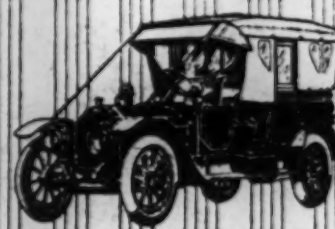
Matheson "Silent Six"

Look at the Matheson, at the Show or at our Salesrooms in our Service Building. Every detail shows experienced consideration, no problem has been left unsolved.

Fully loaded for touring with bag and baggage on board, raincoats for the road and evening dress for the stops, the Matheson is as free from visible impediments as when out for an afternoon in the park. The list price buys the whole equipment.

Built for Those Who Use the Best

Matheson Automobile Company
Willow Street, Boston
666 Commercial Avenue



SATIRE FEATURES VAUDEVILLE BILL

More than 200 persons attended the vaudeville and social of the Monitor baseball nine and their friends, in Blackwell hall last evening. Following is the program:

"Hark, the Trumpet," Apollo male quartet; "Invictus" by Huhn and "Faith" by Doyle, John Smallman Jr.; "The Drum," Apollo quartet; "The Cruise of the Red Car," Dorothy Berry Carpenter; "Legend," "Gypsy Dance," Elmer Crawford; "Annie Laurie," Apollo quartet; "All that I Ask is Love," Mr. Hemenway; "Lead Kindly Light," Apollo quartet; "Zory," Dorothy Berry Carpenter.

The singing of the quartet was heartily applauded, and several extra numbers were given.

Their performance showed enthusiasm and love for their work added to fine training.

Miss Carpenter revealed comic and emotional talents in her readings, and was twice recalled. Mr. Crawford added as encores the Dvorak "Humoresque" and "Violets."

The performance closed with "Tomorrow at Three," an amusing rural satire written by Leslie H. Allen and Leslie T. Whitney, and staged by them and other Monitor employees. Miss Jessica Weems was a charming Molly, Miss Adalyn Riley was a tart Saphrony, and Leslie H. Allen was the bookish Jimmy who carried out the city man's orders so well that he made a fortune for himself. Edwin Russell as the postmaster, Mr. Smallman as the city man, and Leslie T. Whitney as Granter completed the cast.

READING WARRANT HAS 46 ARTICLES

READING, Mass.—The selectmen will post the warrant for the annual town meeting today. It contains 46 articles. The meeting will be postponed to March 11. The leading articles call for action on the gas question, the purchase of motor fire apparatus, town ownership of a public playground and an increase to \$3 a day for regular police officers.

Wakefield's municipal light commissioners will offer gas at \$1.30 per 1000 feet and acceptance is looked for, as the Peoples Gas Company has announced its intention to discontinue local service. Payment of schoolhouse notes to the amount of \$12,900 and \$1300 for improvements in the Union street school are also in the warrant.

JUSTICE SWAYZE LECTURES

Justice Francis J. Swayze of the supreme court of New Jersey, member of the Harvard board of overseers, is lecturing at Harvard today on "The Fourteenth Amendment and the Limitation of the Rights to Regulate Public Service Corporations." He will lecture on the same subject tomorrow.

CANDIDATES TELL THEIR VIEWS

WATERTOWN, Mass.—Members of the North Watertown Improvement Association held a meeting Tuesday night at which candidates for office to be voted on at the coming town meeting declared their principles. G. Fred Robinson, chairman of the board of selectmen, presided.

Saturday, March 2

THE MONITOR WILL ISSUE ITS ANNUAL

Automobile Number

SPECIAL ARTICLES BY EXPERTS ON

The automobile as it is today
The future development of the automobile
The automobile as a necessity
What the automobile has done for the country and its future possibilities
What the motor truck has done for business

Something on these topics every day in the Monitor during the pleasure and commercial car shows. Other good material of interest to the automobile manufacturer, agent, owner and prospective buyer. Don't miss any of this interesting discussion of the automobile.

Very Good Time for All Advertisers to Get the Benefit of the Monitor's Special Automobile Issues. Reserve Your Space TODAY

CALL UP ADVERTISING MANAGER 4330 B. E.

The Premier Motor Car Company
announces the removal of all departments
to its new home at
652 Beacon Street
This building was erected especially for
and will be entirely devoted to the
distribution and care of Premier Cars
You are cordially invited to call with
friends and inspect this—the
most modern plant for the handling of
Motor Cars in New England

Shipping

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

United States, for Copenhagen.....	Feb. 29
United States, for Copenhagen.....	Feb. 29
La Touraine, for Havre.....	Feb. 29
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg.....	Feb. 29
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg.....	Feb. 29
Sailings from Boston.	
Nuimidan, for Glasgow.....	March 7
Frankonia, for Liverpool.....	March 12
Frankonia, for Mediterranean ports.....	March 12
Merion, for Glasgow.....	March 19
Merion, for Glasgow.....	March 21
Frankonia, for Liverpool.....	March 26
Frankonia, for Liverpool.....	March 26
Lazio, for Mediterranean ports.....	March 30
Sailings from Philadelphia.	
Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg.....	Feb. 29
Newcomer, for Liverpool.....	March 9
Merion, for Liverpool.....	March 9
Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg.....	March 14
Merion, for Liverpool.....	March 19
Ancona, for Mediterranean ports.....	March 19
Haverford, for Liverpool.....	March 23
Prinz Oskar, for Antwerp.....	March 28
Prinz Oskar, for Antwerp.....	March 30
Sailings from Portland.	
Sciellan, for Glasgow.....	Feb. 29
Canada, for London.....	March 6
Ascania, for London.....	March 6
Sciellan, for Glasgow.....	March 9
Sciellan, for Liverpool.....	March 9
Ausonia, for London.....	March 23
Sciellan, for Liverpool.....	March 23
Sciellan, for Glasgow.....	March 23
Albania, for London.....	March 29
Canada, for Liverpool.....	March 30
Sailings from Halifax.	
Royal George, for Liverpool.....	March 6
Royal Edward, for Bristol.....	March 20
Sailings from St. John.	
Transman, for Liverpool.....	March 8
Transman, for Liverpool.....	March 8
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool.....	March 14
Victoria, for London.....	March 15
Cassandra, for Glasgow.....	March 22
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool.....	March 22
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool.....	March 22
Corsecan, for Liverpool.....	March 23
Athenia, for Glasgow.....	March 28
Athenia, for Glasgow.....	March 28
Victoria, for Liverpool.....	March 30

WESTBOUND

Dominion, for Philadelphia	Feb. 28
Battle, for New York	Feb. 29
La Touraine, for Havre	Feb. 30
Dominion, for Portland	March 2
Mauretaunia, for New York	March 3
Mauretaunia, for New York	March 4
Blaverford, for Philadelphia	March 6
Empress of Ireland, for St. John	March 8
Mauretaunia, for New York	March 9
Teutonic, for Portland	March 9
Verona, for Boston	March 12
Mauretaunia, for New York	March 12
Keltic, for New York	March 14
Little Champlain, for St. John	March 14
Campania, for New York	March 15
Canada, for Portland	March 16
Cymric, for Boston	March 19
Maureton, for Philadelphia	March 23
Mauretaunia, for New York	March 23
Mauretaunia, for New York	March 23
Battle, for New York	March 28
La Touraine, for Havre	March 28
Dominion, for Portland	March 30
Lusitania, for New York	March 30
La Touraine, for Glasgow, London	Feb. 29
Messiah, for New York	Feb. 29
Minnehawa, for New York	March 21
Minnehawa, for New York	March 21
La Touraine, for Southampton	March 28
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York	Feb. 28
Mauretaunia, for New York	Feb. 28
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FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 2

Mails for—	Conveyed by—	Mail closes at Boston P. O.	Supplementary.
Grope, Egypt, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Great Britain, Ireland, Africa except Egypt, and Azores, via Havre	La Touraine ..	Wednes. ..9.00 p.m.	10 p.m.
Great Britain, Ireland, Africa (except Egypt), specially addressed for other parts of Europe, West Asia, East Indies and Egypt, via Queenstown and Liverpool .....	..... Celtic	Wednes. ..9.00 p.m.	11 p.m.
Germany, letter mail only, two cents per ounce, via Hamburg .....	..... Pennsylvania ..	Wednes. ..9.00 p.m.	11 p.m.
..... via Bremen .....	.....	Friday ..8.30 a.m.	.....
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Azores and Madeira, via Plymouth and Cherbourg ..	..... New York	Friday ..9.00 p.m.	10 p.m.
..... Madeira, via Funchal .....	..... Carmania	Friday ..9.00 p.m.	11 p.m.
Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Halifax .....	..... A. W. Perry	Saturday ..11.00 a.m.	.....

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded, either by direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.

Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Tuesday, 1 p.m., Wednesday and Friday at 8.30 p. m., for other countries mails close one hour earlier, and at the above times.

Newfoundland, except parcels post, via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) 5.30 p. m., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 p.m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 5 p.m., March 3 and 17, and 7 a. m., March 18 and 19.

Parcels post to St. John's are forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's.

Parcels post for Labrador can only be forwarded on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mails for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, close daily, except Wednesday, at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Parcels post specially addressed, close at this office Wednesday at 9 p. m., forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Thursday.

All steamers take specially addressed correspondence.

Parcels post made up for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than the closing time shown above.

Parcels post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p. m.; Germany, Wednesday at 5 p. m.; Sweden and Denmark, Friday at 5 p. m.; Newfoundland, Tuesday at 5 p. m.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mails for:	Conveyed by	Mail closes at
Japan and the Philippines	Steamship	Monday P. O.
Japan, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	A. U. S. Transport	San Fran., Feb. 29, 6 p.m.
Japan, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Siberia	San Fran., Feb. 29, 6 p.m.
Japan, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Oranget	San Fran., Mar. 1, 6 p.m.
Japan, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Empress of India	Vancouver
Japan, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Suovic	Seattle
Japan, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Sierra	San Fran., Mar. 3, 6 p.m.
Japan, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	China	San Fran., Mar. 4, 6 p.m.
Japan, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Awa Maru	Seattle
Japan, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines		Mar. 7, 6 p.m.
Japan, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines		Mar. 7, 6 p.m.

Supplementary mails to insure forwarding must be dropped in receptacles marked "Foreign" at Vancouver post office. Postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese consular agent cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

Supplementary mails to insure forwarding must be dropped in receptacles marked "Foreign." Merchandise for the U. S. postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcels post cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

REAL ESTATE

HANOVER ST. CORNER PURCHASED

Papers were passed today conveying to I. A. and A. C. Ratschky, trustees of the Ratschky Estate Trust, the northwest corner of Hanover and Parmenter streets, being 270-272 Hanover street and 7-11 Parmenter street. The grantor, Judge James P. Parmenter of the Boston municipal court, derived his title through ancestors back to his grandfather, Thomas Parker, who bought the property in 1784. The present Parmenter street was laid out and built to include a part of the Parker estate. It is said by some historians that the old colonial house on this estate was a meeting place for revolutionary patriots and that the Boston tea party may have been organized at meetings held here. The property is assessed by the city on \$48,900, of which \$42,400 is on the 2256 feet of land and \$6500 on the buildings. The brokers in the transaction were Coffin & Taber. It is announced that improvements are contemplated on this property.

BAY STATE LAND COMPANY

Developments along North Shore have taken rapid strides in the past three years, and in these Willard Welch of 15 Exchange street, Boston, whose operations have been successful, has been prominent. Reverse beach, the center of his North Shore developments, with its crescent-shaped beach, and boulevard running for miles, attracts many with the result that a large portion of real estate developments have been sold to non-residents.

A desirable property at Reverse is known as Eliot terrace, a large tract of land formerly called the Janvrit estate, situated between Waverly avenue and Garfield avenue, opposite the Wolcott school, only 350 feet from the ocean and boulevard. Its wide streets with sewer, water and gas, and granolithic walks, are graded and so laid out as to form a most attractive suburb.

As an evidence of the growth of this tract, comprising over 1,000,000 square feet of land, on Nov. 1, 1910, was just one house on the property—and on Nov. 1, 1911, there were 24 cottages and bungalows, all costing over \$2500 each. Most of these are owned and occupied by people in moderate circumstances. Within a year the total assessed value has risen from \$17,000 to \$120,000.

East Saugus and Cliffside also have had a rapid increase. Lynn people have purchased in East Saugus, and the demand there has been great, not only for moderately priced homes but for building sites as well. The Boston & Eastern railroad runs to Reverse and East-Saugus and Lynn.

WEST END IMPROVEMENTS

The Brimmer Street Trust has increased its holdings by the purchase of the land at the corner of Brimmer and Lime streets from Emily M. Morrison. There are 1753 square feet of land assessed for \$5500. The trust now owns land facing on three streets, viz., Chestnut, Brimmer and Lime streets, and it is the intention to begin shortly the erection of several high grade single dwelling houses. A feature of the trust is the provision that subscribers to the trust may apply their subscriptions to the purchase of houses on a cost basis. Codman & Street were the brokers.

IMPORTANT CAMBRIDGE DEAL

Cambridge Gas Light Company has just completed an extensive purchase of property including 711 to 729 Massachusetts avenue, near Central square and City hall, Cambridge, that means a further expenditure of money for improvements in the near future. This property was formerly owned by Dr. Edward R. Cogswell and consists of stores, a stable, and 10,570 square feet of land, assessed for \$48,300, \$42,000 being upon land alone. Other improvements are said to be in contemplation for this section of Cambridge, that are sure to mature about the opening of the subway.

NEWTON CENTER TRANSACTION

Alford Brothers have sold for R. C. Jones to E. H. Richter the estate 105 Grant avenue, Newton Center, consisting of a modern single house and about 7000 square feet of land, the whole assessed for \$6400, of which \$5200 is on the house and \$1200 on the land.

CHARLESTOWN TRANSACTION

The estate known as 30 Mead street, near Russell street, comprising a frame building on 1619 square feet of land, has been sold by Phoebe J. Peterson to Walter E. Struble and wife. The property is assessed at \$3600 and \$1200 of it is land value.

DORCHESTER DEAL

Charles A. Winchester has purchased a parcel of vacant land fronting Holmes avenue, near Topliet street, aggregating 13,200 square feet, assessed for \$1600. Frederick W. G. May estate and another conveyed title.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given: Bickerstaff st., 15, ward 10; Samuel Grossman, James T. Bell; brick tenements. Columbus ave., 788; Conrad st., 46-48; Walpole st., 27-29, ward 18; Underwriters' Salvage Co., George Swan; brick storage. Dunwell st., 10-20, 28, ward 23; Thomas F. Welch; wood dwellings. Boylston st., 24-26, ward 11; Park St. Trust; alter mercantile. Washington st., 220, ward 18; Simon Gold. Wolcott st., 21, ward 20; Henry D. Smith; alter dwelling.

SHIPPING NEWS

Coming from Fowey, England, via Portland, Maine, the British steamer Austriana, Captain Arnold, reached her berth at Mystic docks, Charlestown, today. She discharged 2100 tons of china clay at the Maine city and brought about 3500 tons for Boston. She had adverse conditions most of the way.

Another large stock was made today upon the arrival at T wharf of the schooner Lucania, Captain Martin Welsh on a 12-day trip on Georges. The demand for fish was good and prices unusually high. The fare of the Lucania consisted of 63,000 pounds of haddock, 20,000 of cod, 4000 hake and 1000 cusk, the largest single fare of the day. When sold, Captain Welsh had stocked about \$3500. That figure is higher than any stock ever paid from the local exchange, it is said.

Tall slender masts and sails gave way to short stubby ones and black funnels at T wharf today, for four of the fleet of six steam trawlers operating out of this port came in with fares of fish. Only two schooners came in. There was a good supply of fish on hand, as all out one of the vessels came from "off-shore" grounds and brought large catches.

The arrivals and their fares follow: Steamer Surf 30,200 pounds, steamer Foam 59,000, steamer Swell 48,500, steamer Crest 61,000, schooner Lucania 94,000 and schooner Thomas F. Carroll 13,200. Dealers' prices advanced materially over those of Tuesday with the exception of hake, which remained the same. Steak cod jumped from \$8.50 per hundredweight to \$10.25, or 1 1/2 cents per pound more. Other prices were: Market cod \$5.75, haddock \$4.50 to \$5.25, pollock \$7.50, large hake \$6.75, medium hake 4.75 and cusk \$4.

According to a wireless message received from the steamer Victorian of the Leyland line, now on her way to this port from Liverpool, the vessel has been delayed by adverse weather conditions, and will not reach here until late tomorrow. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning her position was given as 630 miles east of Boston lights. Among the cabin passengers are Mr. and Mrs. Stanley W. Webber, A. J. Barbarel and F. C. Cooper.

STEAMERS TO BE OVERHAULED

In order to relieve the steamers Northland and North Star, both of which will go to the repair yard for a general overhauling to fit them for the summer season, the steamer James S. Whitney will be withdrawn from the Boston-New York service next week and placed in the Portland-New York service for about a month. The steamers Herman Winter, H. F. Dimock and H. M. Whitney will maintain the daily service between this port and New York.

Despatches from Bermuda say that the British steamer Koranna, bound from Calcutta and Colombo to Boston with a valuable oriental cargo, had put into that port short of coal. She left Calcutta Dec. 31 and was due here Feb. 17. Several other long overdue vessels have not been reported. The Afghan Prince, from Chinese and Japanese ports, was due Feb. 14. The Falls of Nith was due Feb. 14.

Centre st., 283 1/2, ward 22; Jacob Berger, alter store. Erie st., 20, ward 20; John Varner, C. H. E. & N. Russell; wood dwelling.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Nicholas M. Williams to Mrs. of Boston College, Canton st.; w. \$1.
Emily M. Morrison to Brimmer Street Trust, Brimmer and Lime sts.; q. \$1.
Mary E. Macdonough to Anna A. Parker, Warren st.; q. \$1.
George F. Weld to George F. Weld, Weld est., Bradford st.; d. \$500.

SOUTH BOSTON
Frank A. Thurlant to Fred E. Hanscom, P and Second sts.; w. \$1.
EAST BOSTON
Sam Goldman et al. to George O. Thurston, Falcon st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.
Emma L. Thurston to Sam Goldman et al., Saratoga st.; q. \$1.
East Boston Co. to George G. Barkin, Franklin st.; 7 lots; q. \$1.

ROXBURY
Elmer E. Ryan to George P. MacLellan, Columbus ave. and Cedar st.; q. \$1.
Albert A. Allendorf to Emma B. Clark, Lexington st.; q. \$1.
Elizabeth F. O'Neil, gdn., to Francis A. O'Loughlin, Harrishoff st.; d. \$552.
Francis A. O'Loughlin to Francis B. Burns, Harrishoff st.; q. \$1.
Mary A. O'Neil et al. to Francis B. Burns, Harrishoff st.; q. \$1980.
Francis B. Burns to Elizabeth F. O'Neil, Harrishoff st.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER
Charles Ripley to Elizabeth C. Peterson, Tremont pl.; q. \$1.
Elizabeth C. Peterson to Clara M. Ripley, same; q. \$1.
Anna H. Lee et al. to same, same; q. \$1.
Ella P. Payson et al. to same, same; q. \$1.
Harriet T. Ripley et al. to same, same; q. \$1.
Charles J. Peterson to Anna S. Dahlgren, Kent st.; w. \$1.
G. Augustin Holzman to Frank J. Watts, River st.; q. \$1.
Rose Scott to Natick Five Cts. Sav. Bk., Coleman st.; w. \$1.
Natick Five Cts. Sav. Bk. to Algonquin Real Estate Trust, same; q. \$1.
Daniel J. Gillis to Thomas Rush, Mallet st.; q. \$1.
Frederick W. G. May et al. to Charles A. Winchester, Holmes ave.; d. \$1.
Frederick W. G. May et al. to same, same; rel. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
Myron R. Hutchinson, mtgee., to Hiram Hutchinson, Williams and Call sts.; d. \$550.

CHARLESTOWN
Phoebe J. Peterson to Walter E. Struble et al., Mead st.; w. \$1.
CHELSEA
Jason R. Cummings et al. to John Riddan, Beacon st.; w. \$1.
WINTHROP
Isaac Hale to Ida M. Kavanagh, Prospect av.; w. \$1.
Mary H. Pequinot to Leonora M. Harrington, Floyd st.; w. \$1.

WORN BY WISE WOMEN



"Can't Afford Competition of the Nemo"

DEAR MADAM: We want to tell you about one of the finest stores in America; which sells lots of Nemo Corsets "under protest"—keeps a small stock (out of sight), orders "specials" almost daily, and always, if possible, induces a Nemo customer to buy something else.

We asked the manager one day if it wouldn't be better to cultivate his Nemo trade, and carry full lines, displayed where people could see them.

He very frankly said: "No; we sell your goods when we have to, for we don't want to lose the profit on Nemo sales; but we can't afford to have Nemo competition in our stock."

When a dealer is AFRAID to show Nemo Corsets because he knows that they are BETTER, and, if given a chance, will OUTSELL his other corsets, on which he makes a larger profit, isn't it pretty near time for YOU, Madam, and all other women, to INSIST upon having the Nemo whenever your dealer tries to make you take something "just as good?"

Don't YOU be the "goat"—BE A WISE WOMAN! There's a Nemo for every figure, from very slender to extra-stout—\$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00. But be sure you get the model that suits you.

In Good Stores Everywhere (9) KOPS BROS., Mfrs., New York

due from Calcutta last Friday and the Wendenfels, also from Calcutta, Saturday, Uruguay.

Notice has been given that the sailing hour of the steamship Arcadian of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, running between New York and Bermuda, has been changed from 12 noon to 11 a. m. This new time for sailing will go into effect March 2.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Austriana (Br), Arnold, Fowey E via Portland.
Str Malden, Smith, Sewalls Point, Va.
Str Persian, Thacher, Philadelphia.
Str Governor Dingley, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.
Collier Sterling (U S), from Newport News.
Str Coastwise, Wider, Baltimore.

Sailed

Tugs Daniel Willard, Edgewater, towed bgs Marion, Hawthorne and Troy; Orion, towed bgs Albany and Binghamton; Nottingham, Port Johnson, towed bgs Wilkesbarre, C. R. R. of N. J. No. 2 and 4; Lauckmann, Hoboken, towed bgs Amper, Canisteo and Musconetcong; sch Crescent, Norfolk and Savannah; sch Gloucester, Baltimore via Newport News; H. F. Dimock, New York; J. L. Luckenbach; tug Concord, towed by Chatham, for Newport News.

Cleared

Str Gloucester, McDorman, Baltimore via Newport News.
Str H. F. Dimock, Hawes, New York.
Str Gov. Dingley, Strout, Portland.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Venezia, Marseilles and Naples; Ancon, Colon; El Siglo, Galveston; To-morrow, Barry; Chicago City, Bristol and Swansea; Kronland, Antwerp and Dover.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27—Arrd, strs Jos W Fordney, Boston; Transportation; Adison E Bullard, and Elish Atkins, Port Tampa.

Sailed, strs Kershaw, Boston; Chesapeake, New York.
BEAUFORT, N. C., Feb. 27—Arrd, power yacht Orion, St John, Swansboro.
Sailed, cutter Itasca, Seaward.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 27—Arrd, strs Belita, Port Antonio; Huron, Jackson-

CURTIS GUILD, JR., IS RECEIVED BY CZAR OF RUSSIA

NEW YORK—The American ambassador at St. Petersburg, Curtis Guild, Jr., and Mrs. Guild gave a reception on Tuesday night, the occasion being the presentation of the ambassador's letters of credence to the Emperor, says a despatch to the New York Herald.

The Reclivinto, as this ancient form of reception is called, was conducted by the department of ceremonies of the foreign office, and the conventional number of invitations, 3500, was issued exclusively to those entitled to admission to the court.

Those present included members of the cabinet, the suites of the Emperor and Empress, the grand dukes and grand duchesses and the diplomatic corps and the legislative bodies. The embassy staff consisted of Alexander Benson and Frederick A. Sterling, second and third secretaries respectively; Commander Henry H. Hough, naval attache, and Capt. Nathan K. Averill, military attache.

YOUNG DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE CLUB

Organization of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts was effected at the City Club Tuesday evening. Several leading Democrats spoke including John F. McDonald, chairman of the Democratic state committee; Thomas C. Thacher of Yarmouth, Dr. John W. Coughlin of Fall River (national committeeman from Massachusetts), James W. Synan of Pittsfield, David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell, Charles B. Strecker of Brookline and Representative John F. Meaney of Blackstone.

The committee on constitution was James W. Synan, William H. Barter of Boston, Thomas C. Thacher of Yarmouth, Harold Williams, Jr., of Brookline and Representative John F. Meaney of Blackstone.

What Makes an Electric Lamp Glow?

The Book of Knowledge Tells SEE PAGE 10

Turkey, Misunderstood, Asks Fair Play, Says Assim Bey

Secretary for Foreign Affairs Under Young Turks Regime, Interviewed by Representative of Monitor, Asserts Peace and Prosperity as the Aim of Ruling Party

DIFFICULTIES ARE UNKNOWN IN EUROPE

A special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who visited Constantinople for the purpose of interviewing the Turkish ministers, obtained first hand information on many disputed points and rumors in regard to the policy of the Sublime Porte. He was kindly received at the seat of government, and every means was placed at his disposal to learn the truth of governmental affairs. The first interview—with Assim Bey, minister for foreign affairs, one of the political figures of the east today—is published herewith.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The eastern question has become so much a part of the political environment of Europe that people are sometimes in danger of forgetting that such a thing as the eastern question exists. Yet a question which affects untold millions of Muhammadans, scattered all over the world, cannot be ignored, especially when the headquarters of the Muhammadan cause are, politically at any rate, situated on the Bosphorus; or, as long as the key to the temple of Janus in the near east lies on the table of the Sublime Porte. Nowhere has this fact been more fully recognized than in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, and the attempt has been made, in its eastern news, as in every other phase of its intelligence, to hold the balance fairly and truly, and to publish only such information as it has known to be accurate. Accurate information is not, however, the easiest thing to obtain. Certain channels of news are dug to run to predestined levels; and it became clear, in view of the contradictory news filtering through from the golden horn, that a series of interviews with the ministers actually responsible for the direction of Turkish policy would prove not only interesting but valuable to the readers of the paper at this particular moment.

In these circumstances application was made to the Turkish embassy in London. It was found at once that the efforts of the paper to supply only accurate information had been appreciated, not only in the embassy in Portland place, but in Constantinople itself. The Turkish ambassador supplied the representative of this paper, in the kindest manner, with an introduction to the foreign secretary in Constantinople, and the result of the visit of this representative to the various ministers will be given in a series of interviews, which will be printed in this paper.

Young Turks in Control

The control of the affairs of Turkey is at present in the hands of the representatives of what is known as the Young Turk party. These ministers are men of undoubted patriotism and of marked ability. They feel deeply the fact that much of the foreign news given to the public is either of a most inaccurate description, or, when true in substance, is so separated from the circumstances which would explain it as to be absolutely misleading.

All of them were members of that party which for 20 years struggled to bring about the deposition of Abdul Hamid and the inauguration of a constitutional regime in Turkey. The deposition of Abdul Hamid was attained when the Salonika army corps entered Constantinople; but the inauguration of a constitutional era has proved, as those connected with it knew it must prove, a matter of far more fundamental difficulty, and the carrying through of it has demanded inexhaustible patience as well as indomitable purpose from all concerned.

The ministers whom the correspondent of this paper desired to see were men whose names are known wherever the politics of Europe are studied: Assim Bey, the secretary for foreign affairs; Mahmud Shevket Pasha, minister for war; Talaat Bey, minister for posts and telegraphs; and Djavid Bey, minister for public works. Armed with a letter to Assim Bey the representative of the Monitor proceeded on his arrival in Constantinople direct to the foreign office. He found on reaching the palace that the council of state was sitting, but the under secretary kindly consented to send his introduction in to the minister. Locked in the official box, which guarantees that a document will reach the hands of the minister without let or hindrance of any kind, the letter of the ambassador in London was sent in to the council chamber. After a little interval an answer was returned to the effect that the minister was too deeply engaged at the moment to see the Monitor representative, but that he would see him upon the following day.

Assim Bey Is Busy Man

At 2 o'clock the next day the representative of the paper made his way to the Sublime Porte and was shown at once into the private room of the foreign minister, where that minister was at work. The room itself was of magnificent proportions, but extremely simply decorated, whilst from its four windows there was a view of the shipping and the Golden Horn. The ceiling was deco-

rated with a Turkish emblem in the center, and for some inscrutable reason, in each corner, were the feathers which are the emblem of the Prince of Wales.

One of the busiest men in Europe, the foreign minister sat at a desk almost devoid of papers, or the accumulated mass of rubbish which is so often the sign of want of occupation.

"My working day," he said to the Monitor representative, "is anything from 18 to 20 hours a day, and in order to get through the immense amount of work which is demanded of us at the present time it has been necessary for me to learn to do with some four hours sleep in the twenty-four."

Assim Bey is himself the grandson of the Sheikh Ul-Islam, Hainoulah Effendi, who was imprisoned for 20 years at Taif. He has traveled considerably in Europe and has been Turkish minister at Stockholm and later at Sofia. He is a tall, slight man, with a keen, intellectual face. The impression that a visitor gets, after talking for some time with him, is one of his immense energy, his intense eagerness for the welfare of his country, and his wish to have positions judged by facts, which he is willing to lay before the impartial inquirer. Like a busy man, immediately on the arrival of the Monitor representative, he plunged into his subject.

Commends Monitor Policy

Speaking of the policy of the Monitor his excellency expressed his satisfaction at talking about the present situation as regards Turkey with a representative of the paper. "All I want," he said, "is that correct information with regard to my country should be published, and that a careful study of the situation should be made, regardless of the many often exaggerated and untrue reports circulated by those who do so for a specific purpose."

"If this is done," he continued, "it will be seen that the committee of union and progress have adopted a policy, the aim of which is to establish an era of peace and prosperity in the country, to develop industry and to enable Turkey to live at peace with the rest of the world."

Points Out Difficulties

In reply to a question as to the condition of Turkey during the past, Assim Bey pointed out how "for centuries the government has been not only weak but destructive, and the country has been faced with almost insurmountable difficulties—difficulties which have been mostly unknown in Europe and, if known, generally misunderstood."

Asked as to how so little is known of the condition existing in Turkey, his excellency said:

"People have generally been misinformed as to affairs in this country, because the information obtained has been supplied from the Pera quarter—the quarter where those live whose main interest is to circulate information of a nature likely to meet their own ends. For the last 50 years Europe has been systematically deceived, with the result that public opinion has been shocked by certain occurrences, owing to its failure to understand the circumstances leading up to them." Continuing, his excellency showed how this was all the result of the Hamidian regime, "for," he said, "under the rule of Abdul Hamid Turkey had been oppressed and every attempt at improvement and progress suppressed."

Twenty Years of Struggle

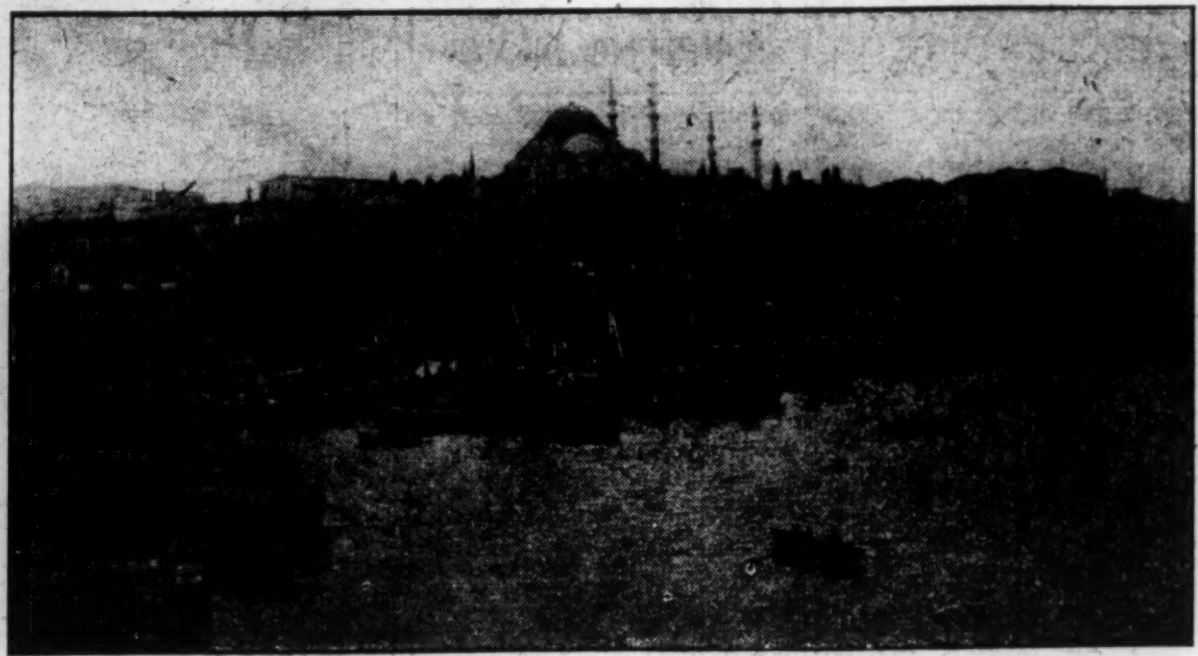
Explaining the conditions under which the Young Turk party, or the committee of union and progress, developed, the minister said:

"For 20 years the struggle has been carried on, and an interesting feature of its history is the support unintentionally given to it by the Sultan Abdul Hamid himself. A number of Turkish officers belonging to the party were educated in Europe, and when they returned to Turkey the Sultan would not allow them to remain in Constantinople, but banished them to distant vilayets, in Roumelia, and other districts. In this way every opportunity was given to these officers to disseminate their ideas and educate the people. The inevitable result was a more rapid growth of the movement which culminated in the revolution of July, 1908."

Continuing his account of the growth of the party of union and progress, Assim Bey said, that "it was after the revolution, which occurred during March of the following year, 1909, that parliamentary life in Turkey commenced, simultaneously with the accession of the present Sultan."

"It was," the minister proceeded, "Mahmud Shevket Pasha who, as you will remember, led the troops who supported the party of union and progress, and those troops," he added, significantly, "consisted largely of officers."

Discussing the question of the stability of the new regime the minister af-



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

The Golden Horn, a view of which was had by Monitor correspondent from the private offices of the secretary for foreign affairs at Constantinople

firmed with much emphasis that this stability was unquestionable. "Constitutional government," he declared, "has come to stay, and it will never again be possible for the country to lapse back into the former corrupt and wholly unsatisfactory condition."

"At the same time," he continued, "this great change, a change far greater than Europeans as a rule understand, was not accomplished without any difficulty. The Young Turk party is small, and the great results already accomplished are due to the fact that we have had the support of the army. When once, however, the revolution was a fait accompli, it became necessary to insure the establishment of a chamber which would support the party. It was at this moment that our difficulties commenced, for we were compelled to admit a number of men to the committee of union and progress who, though willing to join us, were, many of them, not as anxious to support the government as to obtain some office."

"We were, therefore, compelled to admit many men whom we would, in other circumstances, not have accepted, and it was with these that the trouble originated. You must remember that, at the moment I am speaking of, the Sultan Abdul Hamid had not yet been deposed, so that we had an oriental population ruled by a despot. If, therefore, we had not taken the measures I referred to, we should very soon have had the old regime restored and been once more completely under the control of the Sultan."

L'Entente Liberale Formed

"The opposition you refer to is the formation of the new party," it was asked.

"Yes," the minister replied, "the new party of L'Entente Liberale, composed mainly of men who had not been appointed to various posts in accordance with their expectations. The original members of the party of union and progress are magnificent men (des hommes superbes) but, after all, the opposition party is not opposed to constitutional government—you must not think that—it maintains that it is working for the same end as the government, but that it intends to arrive by a different road."

His excellency then explained that the policy of the party of Union and Progress might best be typified by the solar system. "For centuries," he pointed out, "Turkey has existed and has not interfered with the religion or customs of the various peoples she has conquered."

"Now," he added, "we merely invite all these people to assist us, in benefiting their countries, by adopting the advanced and much improved form of government we have instituted. The many countries forming the Turkish empire have gained all they have at present through the assistance of Turkey, and we want each country to develop still further. The means to be employed now, however, are, as little force as possible, better laws, the remedying of grievances, better education and more advanced civilization generally."

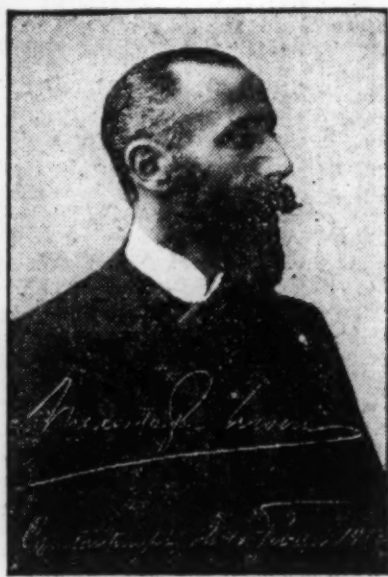
Opposition Is Described

Referring to the opposition to the policy of the party, "it came," the minister said, "from many quarters. For instance, the Greeks declared that they considered themselves the more intelligent race and did not see why they should submit to the Turkish proposals. Bulgarians and Arabs also considered there was no reason why they should assent to the new regime."

"The fact is," Assim Bey continued, "these good people think, and care has been taken by those interested to make them think, that the party of Union and Progress intend to denationalize and Turkify these countries."

Speaking with great emphasis and vehemence, he went on, "But Turkey has never thought of doing such a thing. To attempt such a policy would be madness. We have studied in Europe and we have learned how foolish it would be to entertain such an idea, for you have but to look at Poland and Germany. No! the nationality of a people cannot be destroyed (la nationalite restee), although it may be possible to take away their liberty by force. That, however, I repeat, is not our policy."

Touching upon the question of the numerical superiority or otherwise of the Turks, his excellency said: "The Turks are not more numerous than all the other countries combined which consti-



ASSIM BEY
Specially signed for The Christian Science Monitor

tute the Turkish empire. They are second, in point of numbers, the Arab population being the most numerous."

Reverting once again to the opposition to the new form of government, Assim Bey explained how "efforts were made to disseminate false reports and misleading statements, both at home and abroad, as to the intentions of the party of Union and Progress. The results of such efforts are seen in the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria and the endeavor of Greece to capture Crete."

Order Is Aim in Albania

His excellency was then asked as to the situation in Albania, of which so much has been written in the European press.

"In Albania," the minister explained, "the Albanian law of the mountains, 'doakayne,' is, or perhaps I should say, was, supreme—the whole country was controlled by it, and the people were completely at the mercy of the chiefs who lived in their castles in these mountains. The people themselves became, as a result, little more than savages, whilst the chiefs were supported or kept quiet by bribery from Abdul Hamid. One of the first thoughts of the party of Union and Progress was to rectify this condition of affairs. The first result of this effort of reform was that the chiefs began to lose their power over the people, who realized that they were becoming free. This, then, was the origin of unrest in Albania."

Reforms Come Too Fast

"The fact is," his excellency added, "a mistake was made in trying to inaugurate too many improvements at once, by trying to initiate reforms too soon in Albania. The first step taken was to despatch an official with instructions to go carefully into the question of the peasant proprietor and his land, and to see that he was again made master of his own legitimate property. In the past the chiefs confiscated with impunity the produce and exacted tribute to such an extent that the peasants were practically their slaves."

"On the arrival of the official to look into their grievances, however, reports were circulated that the party of Union and Progress would exact heavy tolls from the people, with the result that they would be worse off than ever. An octroi was established at Ushak and this also the people were told was the commencement of the oppression they were to experience at the hands of the government."

"It was," his excellency explained, "a mistake to make so drastic a change so suddenly, and it resulted in an upheaval and in the murder of the governor and of another official in a neighboring town. The government, therefore, felt compelled to despatch troops to quell the disturbance, whereupon the chiefs, cut the railway. The troops nevertheless advanced, and being compelled to use force, some casualties occurred."

"It is," he continued, "incidents such as these which have been grossly exaggerated and represented as acts of tyranny and oppression committed by the Turkish officials and troops. The chiefs, having obstructed the troops, and having instigated the insurrection, were ordered to appear before the authorities. This they declined to do, with the result

that the Turkish officials were forced to destroy their house or mountain fortresses. This was followed by an order forbidding the carrying of arms, the weapons to be collected by the troops if not handed in without delay; and it was deemed advisable to extend this order to the other states, in order that they should all be on an equal footing."

Macedonia Bandits Problem

The main object of this was, not so much to deprive the people of their arms, as to prevent them being carried in public. In accordance with this decision the disarmament was extended to Macedonia, where a number of rifles, mostly old or more or less unserviceable, were handed in, whilst those of modern design were hidden.

"I was," he continued, "at that time minister at Sofia, and it is a fact that the Macedonia committee in Bulgaria formed hands which went round the Macedonian villages where arms had been handed over to the officials and murdered the authorities. Many of the villages that had not already given up their arms very naturally then refused to do so. Later, when the constitutional government was established, a general amnesty was declared and many of the leaders of the bands were given official appointments in various states. These men knew well where the arms were, and when the people replied that there were none, the newly appointed officials were in a position to give the names of the people in possession of them."

"Another mistake was made," the minister proceeded, "when some of the people, refusing to give up their rifles, were flogged, but this was done without authority from Constantinople. Macedonia is in an unfortunate position, for unarmed people are at the mercy of the Bulgarian bandits, and the question of the suppression of these bandits is not an easy one to solve. In order to accomplish any results the government was compelled to use force, and in so doing there were casualties among the bandits."

"You might say," Assim Bey added, "why did not Turkey prevent the bandits entering Macedonia? When I tell you that we have a frontier of 900 kilometers; an irregular, mountainous and extremely difficult frontier, the reason is obvious. In order to provide an adequate guard for such a frontier it would require an entire army corps. We have done the best we could in the circumstances. We have instituted flying columns, which watch and protect the frontier to the best of their ability."

"Let me repeat," he said once more, "that you require only to see the country in order to realize the difficulties with which we are faced."

Reforms Will Take Time

In answer to a question as to why the promises made by the party of Union and Progress have not been better fulfilled, his excellency said:

"As far as I am concerned—and I can speak also on behalf of my fellow ministers—Bulgarians, Turks, Arabs, Armenians, are all our compatriots, so long, that is, as they will adhere to the Ottoman (the loyal to the new regime). 'How can it be expected,' he demanded, 'that we should suddenly change a condition of affairs that has existed for so long? It must not be forgotten that in the Ottoman empire there is a heterogeneous collection of peoples, languages and customs. The very inauguration of the improvements we contemplate requires time; you cannot learn these things from books alone, it requires time and patience.'

"Supposing it were possible to overthrow the party of Union and Progress, nothing but chaos would result. The constitution has been established; but there are still some corners to be rubbed off; we have made some mistakes, we only ask for forbearance and consideration. We are engaged in working for the enlightenment of civilization, and if we are hindered in the work we have commenced, if we are prevented from developing the resources of the country, if we are made bankrupt—and that would be the natural result—then I say there would be a European conflagration. If, on the other hand, we are patiently supported, if people will only visit the country and see the facts for themselves, if they will study the conditions on the spot, they will learn that we deserve more of Europe."

"In the meantime we are endeavoring to obtain our 'liberte economique' from

"Constitutional Government," Declares Minister, "Has Come to Stay and It Will Never Again Be Possible for Country to Lapse Into Former Corrupt Condition"

RESTORING OF ORDER IS A BIG PROBLEM

Europe. You see we want the very best men to go and take charge in such places as Albania and Macedonia, and the best men can not go unless they are adequately paid. Also, as I have said before, such men require training. The fact is the country is, at the present moment, in the position of a man who has a large palace, but only sufficient furniture for two or three rooms.

"Gradually what we require will be forthcoming. What we most particularly want is freedom to make 'traites de commerce' with other countries. Our treaties of this nature expired 20 years ago, and at present our hands are tied, because, in order to obtain any fresh rights, so much is demanded by way of guarantee, that we should in the end be the losers."

"The fact is we must be given every opportunity; we must be granted our rights; we must be trusted. We demand it, and then if we subsequently fail, the other countries would have every right to step in. If the economic liberty due to us is granted, our revenue will increase rapidly, and we shall be in a position to carry out the plans we have made for the improvement of the general welfare, the opening of schools, and the building of roads and railways."

"This last item alone is of the utmost importance. With good roads, the authorities as well as the people can get easily from place to place, and so settle difficulties more quickly. Added to this, the people would be benefited, the brigandage would gradually become a thing of the past, for the condition of the people would not necessitate such means."

"A special commission is, as I think you know, to be sent to the country to go into the whole matter, and this committee will, in all probability, be accompanied by a minister. Our plan in inaugurating these reforms is not to use more drastic measures than absolutely necessary with the offenders, but to suddenly seize the chiefs who are the principal culprits, but to endeavor to educate them."

Counts on Great Britain

Asked as to the general feeling in Turkey toward Great Britain, his excellency said:

"We are counting especially on your country, and I am convinced that, in spite of all, we can count on England." Then he added, "Do not judge by what we say, judge by what we accomplish." "What further steps," it was asked, are being taken to improve the condition of affairs in the Balkans?"

"As a matter of fact," his excellency said, "an exceptionally powerful commission is going to inquire into all the various questions on the spot. This commission will be endowed with extraordinary power and will be in a position to arrange for the augmentation of the police, the opening of schools, the establishment of 'corps du garde,' and the construction of roads, as soon as the weather permits. I admit, however, that I am speaking of the future, but you will eventually be able to judge by the results."

The question of the advance of Tur-

key into Persia having been mentioned, Assim Bey said, "For three whole centuries the Turko-Persian frontier has not been defined. From time to time commissions have been appointed, but they have disagreed and no decision has been arrived at. Now, however, I have proposed that a commission shall meet, probably in Constantinople, and inquire carefully into the treaties and claims concerned. In the event of any disagreement the question will be referred to The Hague, and the decision of the Hague (tribunal) will be final, so that neither party can be offended."

"In the event of the decision of the Hague tribunal being that Turkey should withdraw somewhat, we will obey at once. If, on the other hand, it is decided that we have a right to remain where we are, we shall be glad to do so. I would point out, however, that we have made no advance during the last four years—that is since Abdul Hamid was deposed, and I think it will be proved that we have a right to the territory we at present occupy."

It is abundantly evident, not only from what Assim Bey said, but from the general attitude of the more liberal-minded Turks, that much is expected of England. On all sides in Constantinople it is said that England is the old and trustworthy friend of Turkey, and that there is no room for doubt that any effort made by the British government to bring what is generally regarded as an entirely unjust war in Tripoli to an end, would be welcomed with delight. And if it has not been said at the Sublime Porte, the opinion has been expressed in other quarters that, in so doing, England would earn the eternal gratitude of the many millions of Muhammadans the world over.

Dissolution Story Denied

Finally, in reply to a question as to the objections taken to the dissolution of Parliament, and the statements that it was really an attempted coup d'etat, Assim Bey declared emphatically that "such an idea was absolutely absurd."

"How can it be true," he continued, "while there are such men in the government as Talaat Bey, Mahmud Shevket Pasha and other ministers? The whole idea is not worth considering."

At this period the minister was forced to bring the interview to an end, but he expressed his wish to see the Monitor representative again, and, in consequence of this, a second interview took place. In the meantime, he himself wrote introductions for the paper to the other ministers, after which the correspondent took his leave, having arranged for a second interview before leaving Constantinople.

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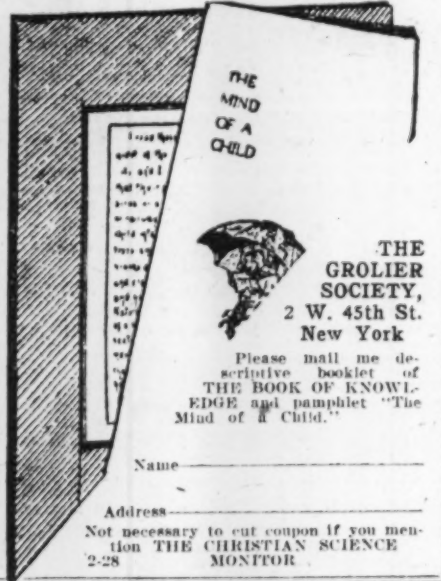
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THE HOUSEHOLD

RESPECT GAINED

It is foolish for any girl to feel she will lose caste by work. She may not have time for frivolities, but there will be pleasure in plenty if she does not let the necessity to earn her living make her a sensitive reclusé, says the Washington Herald.

Let any woman who is engaged in the fruitless effort to keep up appearances change her ways. The first step may be hard, especially if she be self-conscious and given to inflated notions of her own importance, but the after peace is repairing. The woman or girl who faces life as it is and seeks to make the best of it loses no influence that counts; she gains in the respect of every friend.

CHARCOAL'S USES

Charcoal should not only be kept in cupboards and wardrobes to collect the dampness, but also in the refrigerator, where it will absorb any food odors, says the New York Press. Here it should be renewed weekly in order that its efficiency be preserved. The discarded charcoal need not be thrown away after used for this purpose, as it is still good for fuel use.

Powdered charcoal mixed with salt is excellent for the cleaning verdigris from copper utensils.

BOUILLON CUBES

The bouillon cubes, of which there are several excellent makes on the market, may be put to many uses, says the New York News. With gelatine they make an aspic jelly that answers for a garnish or as a basis for jellied meats of any kind. They also are very tasty in gravies or sauces.

SUBSTITUTES FOR MEAT FOOD

Menus that will reduce the cost of living

WE HEAR on all sides a cry for substitutes for animal foods, the most expensive items in the daily menu, says a writer in the New York Observer. Many people find it very hard to give up the time honored roasts and joints and do not take as kindly to the other things offered as they would for many reasons. But with the prices playing tag on meats and poultry it certainly seems time something should be done. Perhaps two "artistic" menus, with their accompanying receipts, will give the housewife a few ideas how to go about the preparation of the new diet, and she can then make her own selections.

Menu—Artichoke soup, mock fish patties, haricot cutlets, rice milanese, potato croquettes, apple, celery and nut salad, rice pudding.

Menu—Chestnut soup, fried artichokes, mock chicken cutlets, Italian macaroni, scalloped potatoes, lettuce and pepper salad, prune soufflé.

Relishes—Olives, celery, beets, cheese, nuts, preserved ginger, figs, dates, layer raisins and fresh fruits in season.

The best olive oil is to be freely used in the cooking and on the salads.

For the artichoke soup use two pounds of the artichokes, three pints of water, three onions, a small bunch of celery, one pint of milk and seasoning. Boil for 45 minutes and strain through a fine sieve, and serve with toast squares and a spoonful of whipped cream on the top of each plate if convenient.

For the chestnut soup boil two pounds of chestnuts for one hour, strain and put through a sieve. Put in saucepan with juice of one onion, cup of milk, mace, pepper and salt, just before serving and half bottle of good cream.

The mock fish patties are made of the salsify root. Scrape them well and lay them in cold water for half an hour, then

EMBROIDERY FOR PINCUSHION

Design to be worked on cover in white or colors



THIS dainty wreath may be worked in white or colors on a pincushion cover. The flowers, leaves and ribbon are worked solid, with the dots as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. Use mercerized cotton No. 30 or filo floss for the embroidery.

TO COLOR CURTAIN

If you will take old net curtains (fish-net will do) and dip them in a tubful of soapy water, then in a tub containing a solution of 10 cents worth of copperas, repeat and hang up to dry, the result will be a beautiful deep burnt orange color, which gives a sunset effect in the darkest room.—Washington Herald.

GRASS BASKETS

Baskets shaped quite like a satchel are woven of the Japanese grass in very open patterns. They are just the thing to have handy on the porch for pickup work, so the provident woman is getting one or two now for use next summer.—Newark News.

IMPROVED PIE PAN

The improved pie pan has a blade fastened to the center, which revolves around the bottom of the dish beneath the pie crust when the end protruding from the side of the dish is moved.—Minneapolis Tribune.

POTATO GLUE

Few know that a cold boiled potato rubbed on a piece of paper for a few minutes will form a moisture of the consistency of glue and is a satisfactory substitute for mucilage in case of an emergency.—Minneapolis Tribune.

COLOR A SUBJECT FOR STUDY

Important for woman who would appear well

THERE are certain matters which, for a woman who requires to be well dressed, must be thought out with the most profound care and attention. The first to consider is color. Black is unquestionably the best outdoor winter wear for the red-haired woman. In lieu of black, a very dark shade of some other color may be chosen, always provided it is not red. If a brown is chosen, it should be a deep seal brown, and if blue, a navy is advisable. Crude bright tones should be avoided, as they make a sharp contrast to the hair instead of acting as a successful foil.

For evening wear, the red-haired woman should choose pale green in a lily leaf tint, or in the shade which some years ago was known as "can de Nil." The paler the tone the more effective it will be. A very pale blue may also be worn, and a stone gray, but never a blue gray. Coral and cherry color should, of course, not be worn, and unless the hair is of rich auburn, pale roseleaf pink should also be avoided.

The fair girl with blue eyes looks her best in blue or black. Blue deepens the color of her eyes and is reflected in them like forget-me-nots, and almost any shade can be chosen. Green, on the other hand, detracts from their beauty. For evening wear, pink should be avoided, and pale yellow is rarely very becoming

to a blonde, white and silver, pale blue and black representing the best choice. Three pale sweet pea tints, such as pale mauve, pink, and blue—the latter predominating—usually suit her admirably in combination, while if she is fair—to the flaxen point of fairness—she looks ideally well in a peacock shade.

The brunette should choose rich tones. For her are the brighter blues, such as old blue and royal, the intense purples and rich warm reds and pinks. Black is better omitted from her list unless she happens to have a good color, and though emerald usually suits her admirably, dark green is not so becoming, and brown not at all. For evening wear she has lovely corals and cherry shades and especially the alliance of fuchsia and purple. A dark woman usually looks well, besides, in the whole gamut of yellows, and a touch of orange is a very effective addition to a gown or hat in black or a dark tone of blue.

Color counts for a great deal at present. It is, however, color used with discretion. The latest method of introducing a right note of color is to be found in the handkerchief of the moment. A little square of lawn, with a border in some bright tint, is tucked into the fastening of the tailor-made. The little accessory must match some part of the toilette.

Umbrellas at STOWELL'S



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TRIED RECIPES

POTATOES STEWED IN GRAVY

PEEL and cut potatoes into dice, lay them in cold water for an hour, then put them over the fire in salted boiling water and cook until tender, but not soft or mealy. Drain, pour over them a cup of well seasoned gravy and cook gently for five minutes. Thicken with butter and browned flour. This makes a savory dish for a cold day and may be made with any gravy. Soup stock may be used if well seasoned and thickened. If you have cold potatoes which are not overdone these will serve instead of cooking potatoes expressly for the dish.

CABBAGE WITH TOMATO SAUCE

Boil a cabbage, cut it fine, season with salt and pepper and put a layer of it into the bottom of a greased pudding dish. Place a layer of stewed and seasoned tomato on this, then another layer of cabbage, and so on until the dish is full, putting a top layer of crumbs. Bake half an hour, uncover and brown.—New Orleans Picayune.

FISH HASH

To every cupful of cold flaked fish allow a half cupful of mashed potato. Heat in a saucepan a cup of boiling water, melt in a large tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to discretion and put the fish and potato with this. Stir until smoking hot, adding more boiling water if the mixture seems too stiff. It should be almost soft enough to pour, but not quite. Fresh or salt cod may be used for this.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

PARISIAN CAKES

Stir to a cream six ounces of butter and one pound of sugar; add the beaten yolks of nine eggs and one tablespoon of orange water. Beat well. Stir in the grated rind of two lemons and add alternately 14 ounces of sifted flour and the whites of eggs well beaten. Put this into small pans and bake in a moderate oven.

CHERRY OATMEAL PUDDING

One cup sifted pastry flour, two teaspoons baking powder, half a teaspoon salt, one fourth cup butter, two eggs, half a cup sweet milk and one cup oats. Sift together three times the flour, baking powder and salt and work in the butter. Beat the eggs, add the milk and beat all together lightly. Butter a baking dish, half fill the choice cherries; stir in the dry ingredients; add the oats; bits of butter. Turn the soft dough over the cherries and steam an hour. Turn from the dish to have the cherries uppermost. Serve with a hard sauce.—San Francisco Call.

SWINGING SHELF

One of the most convenient things for the kitchen or dining-room is the swinging shelf. The shelf should be of convenient width, and the length should conform to the situation in which it is placed, says the Commoner. A board, or boards joined together, about two feet wide and as long as you like it, should have attached to the front side of it by a hinge, a leg or standard; or there may be two, one at each end. The back of the shelf should be joined to the wall by hinges, and it can thus be lifted and buttoned or hooked to the wall, out of the way, or dropped down, resting on the front legs to form a table. There is nothing more convenient; yet few kitchens have them.

FRINGED RIBBONS

Fringed ribbons are being used extensively on gowns, wraps, blouses and hats. One of the most attractive ribbons is of wide satin with a thick fringe about one half inch wide, which is stitched on to each edge of the ribbon. The ribbon looks as if it were frayed, giving a very pretty effect, says Today's Magazine. Often a colored ribbon will have a white fringe with a thread of the ribbon color at intervals of one half inch. Whole bodies are made of these ribbons, and are veiled with a chiffon overblouse or with a chiffon or net fichu.

TASTY DISH

A tasty way of preparing pork chops is to bake them with potatoes, says an exchange. Slice the potatoes thin; put a deep layer in the baking dish; cover with the chops, and season well with pepper and salt. Bake till the chops are tender; the drippings from the pork will season and moisten the potatoes admirably.

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Fine Lisle Thread with silk-embroidered insteps, double tops and extra spliced heels and toes. 25c per pair value 50c

Pure Thread Silk with double or cotton tops and lisle thread or cotton spliced soles, toes and heels. 1.00 per pair usual price 1.35

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WOMEN'S HOUSE GOWNS. In Both Stores.

House Gowns of Challie, lace and satin trimmed, sun plaited skirt. 14.50

Negligees of Albatross with lingerie collar and cuffs. 7.50

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TESTING MEN'S CAPACITY FOR FAIR GOVERNMENT

History and Present Condition Show Need for Democratic Conservatism in the United States and England

LESSON IN FRANCE

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

WITHOUT any rhetorical flourish or any attempt to engage the passions of men in their handling of a question that least of all should be subjected to the hazards and the imperfect thinking of passion, it can be said quite safely that in the United States and Great Britain a time has arrived when men's capacity for fair government is being put to tests that are not presented in the ordinary party politics of nations, but are presented in those larger questions of moral action that transcend politics. The only test of government of any kind is a practical one and resolves itself into what degree of self-control and respect for the rights of others the individual citizen has developed under any particular system of government. If he have not developed a safe degree of such control, and there are pretty accurate tests whereby to arrive at conclusions on this subject, he cannot fall back on a beautiful theory or an altruistic pronouncement that cannot either of them show practice to boot. The last thing in the world that political recklessness can be allowed to convert a commonwealth into the proving ground of experiments; the common man that has his family to support and his bread to earn, the man in short that is all of us, can take no hazards in fundamentals. It takes a quarter of an hour to make a speech and a quarter of a century to remove its effects, and the common man it is that with his babies and their bread must face the reconstruction of that he never pulled down.

On all sides in Great Britain and the United States men seek to remedy that which is wrong and to the everlasting honor and hope of mankind it can be said that their efforts arise from an undoubted desire to make those things that are not now and to strengthen the weak knees. But the needs of the condition to be remedied invariably express themselves at the moment of popular recognition more loudly and more effectively and cry more insistently for a cure than the methods of that cure are evolved. This is because what we call an abuse may have taken

centuries for development; it may have been that the number of those that saw the abuse for what it was has steadily increased, but its final public reprobation, when one man turns to his neighbor and says, "I, too, see that this thing is accursed," this reprobation and its swelling cry come in a short space of time and whatever the depth of the collective feeling, whatever the pure zeal that burns to destroy the wrong, a full developed political remedy has never instantly presented itself, for the reason that education into right means equally education out of wrong, a process that is much more laborious than the not too deeply reasoned impulses of enthusiasm without deference to justice.

We decline to have our words misunderstood or twisted; when we speak of experiments we intend no sneer at those political processes that are offered by men perfectly sincere and single-minded; the western world is to be congratulated that there are men that have the courage not to admit that the ways of yesterday are the be-all and the end-all of political perfection, and that they offer their fellows the fruits of their conclusions. But it is enlightenment with but a brazen splendor that must have every experiment admitted to the economy of daily life simply because it is an experiment. The day has come in the self-governing communities of the English-speaking nations when men must have the fortitude and the strength to endure the contradiction of their own opinions, however sincerely they may hold them and wish to impose them on their fellows; in this way and no other can the fundamental "right of private judgment" ever be preserved, and on that right depends the expression of each man of his private judgment to any possible good of himself and his fellows. The time has gone by when the people can any longer afford to be impatient of contradiction, for such impatience argues an arbitrariness greater than any single despot has ever been able to impose. It is a cooperative and ever-springing arbitrariness without limits and incited afresh from day to day, unbalanced by experience and unchastened by self-denial.

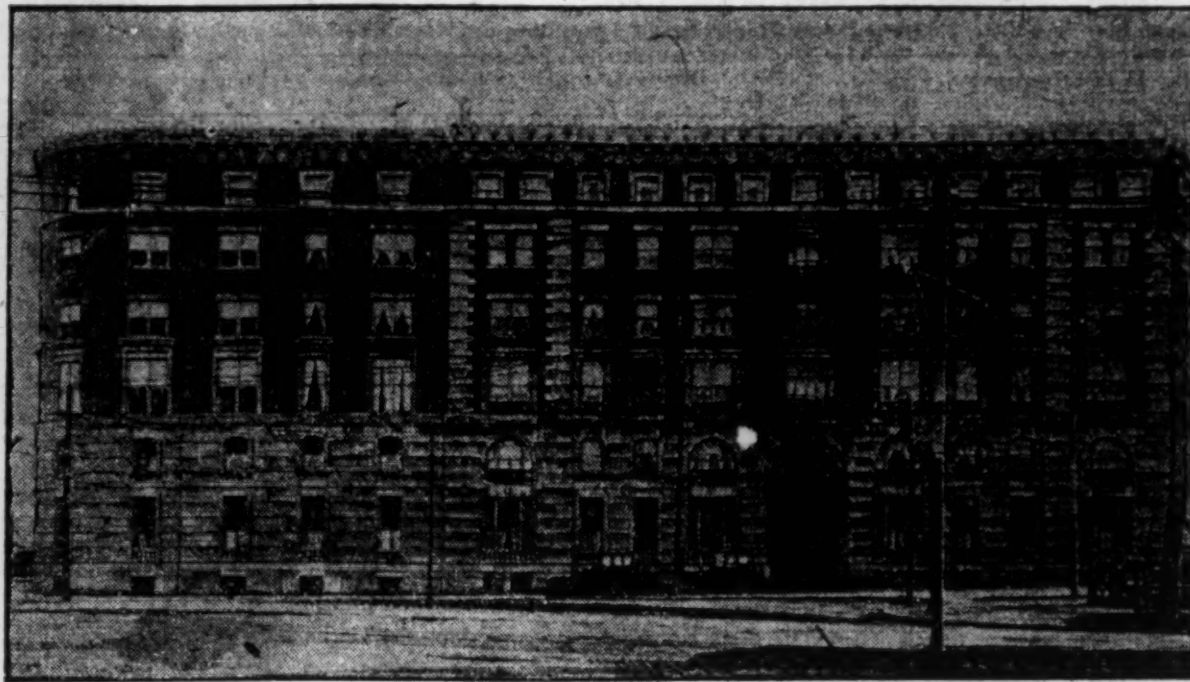
In connection with what we say, we earnestly commend to our readers the following words of a man that has never swerved from what he thought right and has been the steady foe of darkness in all shapes and all places. John Morley, for so he is known in literature and politics though he has the right to a ceremonial title, has always spoken on the side of the people and against all attempts to strangle liberty of opinion, being content to do his best and afraid to do any less, yet we can read and ponder what he says of the French revolution, a political convulsion that he defends with the clearness of view of a man that weights his opinion with facts:

"It is one of the most difficult questions in all history to determine whether the change from the old order to the new has been damaged or advanced, by that memorable arrest of the work of social renovation in the hands of sovereign and traditional governments, administered by wise statesmen with due regard to traditional spirit; and how far the passionate efforts of these classes, whose only tradition is a tradition of squalor and despair, have driven the possessors of superior material power back into obstructive trepidation. The question is more than difficult, it is in our generation insoluble, because the movement is wholly incomplete."

Here is a statement on the part of a man that can be accurately described as a man of letters, a critical student of history, a philosopher, or we might better say, an historical critic that is also a philosopher and a statesman. Lord Morley, to be sure, wrote these words in 1872, and since then has added vastly to his experience and men's respect for him, but then as now he was the champion of the world's oppressed and the uncompromising foe of the world's oppressors. Let us add to these considerations the further one that, little as mob orators may like to admit it, the French revolution furnished a social system a thousand times worse than any that could exist now in English speaking countries, yet that at the moment of the bursting of the volcano, there was making actually a greater effort to improve social conditions than any that France had seen. The modern school of French history shows us that although the sun-burned animal on two legs, that La Bruyere describes, still was to be seen in the fields, men were conscious of his existence and wished to make it happier. But the thing had gone on for centuries; Pizarro calculates that when a man had paid his tax to the King, the church and the seigneur, out of a total harvest of 600 measures of wheat he had 50 left for his own consumption; the oppression, the intolerance, the waste, all are common knowledge. The people, in fine, had a great volume of excuse for what they did and all sane medievalists are agreed that it was better that they did it, and yet haste and passion were so flattered in the process that a man like Lord Morley must raise the doubt that he does not, about the justice of the social renovation that was sought in the French revolution or of that revolution itself, but of the benefit to France and to mankind of the temporary effects of the acts of men that mistook revenge for a desire to better the world, and thereby at once gave an opening to reaction and retarded the advance of political justice.

These words have no meaning for the English speaking nations if they do not mean that these political communities must develop, as a matter of self-preservation, a genius for democratic conservatism, a genius that shall be so liberal as always to advance and so sagacious

HOTEL BUCKMINSTER IN BACK BAY TO OPEN UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT



Exclusive apartment house which has been taken over by the Associated Trust and will be conducted by P. F. Brine

March 1 the Buckminster, an exclusive apartment hotel in the Back Bay, will be taken over by the Associated Trust, and P. F. Brine, the general manager of its hotel interests, will personally assume the management of this latest addition to its coterie of first-class hotels as soon as it has taken possession. Mr. Brine will begin a campaign of renovating, cleaning and refurbishing that will make the hotel better than ever before.

The Buckminster is a modern structure of 300 rooms, having been built

a comparatively few years, and is considered one of the best pieces of hotel property in the city.

It has always catered to the highest class of patronage and this standard will be vigorously maintained. It was rumored some time ago that on account of the change of location in the American league bell grounds the Buckminster would be transformed into transient hotel, but Mr. Brine says that nothing of the kind was ever contemplated.

Mr. Brine will continue his supervision

over the affairs of the Coolidge at Brookline, also at the Sippewissett at Falmouth, Mass., during the summer season. At the Coolidge he will be assisted by W. N. Holbs, late with the Astor house of New York and for many years with H. W. Priest at the Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.

Mr. Brine is considered to be a very able hotel man, and the guests of the Buckminster are assured of skilful hotel management and a careful attention to their comfort and requirements.

PARAGUAY, ALSO AWAITING CANAL

Little Nation That Serves as Buffer State Likely to Become More Prominent Commercially—Its Past and Possibilities

With the opening of the Panama canal a new era is dawning for the Latin Americas. Already the eyes of the world are centering north and south of the isthmus of Panama. So the Monitor has arranged for a series of special articles, to be published on Wednesdays, presenting glimpses of the remarkable activity which is now bringing the sister republics into the limelight. History is in the making in the western hemisphere, and the present series aims to show the vital elements at work. Today's article, the seventh of the series, deals with Paraguay.



National building in Asuncion, Paraguay—This, the capital city, has 52,000 inhabitants

ADVANCEMENT of Paraguay, politically as well as commercially, has been influenced largely by the fact that, like Bolivia, its neighbor on the northwest, the country has no seacoast. These two inland republics may find consolation, however, in reasoning that, while they are alone among South American countries in this respect, they are saved thereby from the necessity of maintaining naval establishments.

In some ways Paraguay is more fortunately situated than its next-door neighbor. Internal navigation is of so superior a kind that large ocean-going steamers can ascend the river as far as Asuncion, the capital. The Parana river of Argentina becomes the Paraguay river when it enters the northern territory. The importance of this waterway may be estimated from the fact that the Atlantic terminus is the Rio de la Plata, and that at the mouth of this stream lie the great cities of Montevideo and Buenos Aires. Paraguay, therefore, is in direct touch with Argentina and Uruguay to the south, while eastward stretches the vast domain of Brazil.

It would have been somewhat remarkable had not Paraguay been subject to considerable pressure from without, in close proximity to powerful neighbors. Relations with Argentina have been particularly strained until quite recently, when Senor Bosch, minister of foreign affairs for Argentina, and Senor Don Federico Cadas, the Paraguayan minister of justice, signed a protocol that is expected to result in complete restoration of friendship. Preceding events at one time looked serious enough, and the military forces of the two nations stood ready to meet whatever eventualities impended.

As for a physical comparison between the two countries, a score of Paraguay's might easily find lodgment on Argentine soil, and still leave room for more. The country is about the size of California and Maine. Its population of less than 800,000 is only a little more than half the size of that of Buenos Aires, the Argentine capital. Asuncion counts about 52,000.

Possibilities Great

But this inland republic of the southern hemisphere is rich in possibilities. The development has been slow because of

as never to furnish unconscious tools of those that would check all advance. France would have found one Arthur Young with his homely shrewdness more useful than a score of the wild theorists that she endured, but she chose the latter and as Lord Morley says, still suffers from the consequences.

the isolation, and conditions that have necessarily hemmed in the country; but, on the other hand, there has been a conservation of natural resources, simply because there was no way of getting into satisfactory touch with the outside world.

All this Paraguayans of today expect to change. There are even those who compare the status of Paraguay as it was until quite recently with the status of Japan when the latter great empire awoke to its possibilities. And while there are no maritime interests within the republic except those incidental to the shipping on the rivers, Paraguayans refuse to believe that the Panama canal is not as much for them as for the other Latin American countries that boast extensive coast lines.

In fact, the products of this little nation are of so valuable a kind that the world, it would seem, can never get enough of them. Cattle raising has assumed great proportions. Dried beef and extracts of meat are among the articles resulting from this industry. Exports are constantly increasing. The great establishments for meat export in Argentina have found the Paraguayan cattle especially handy when the home product has not been fully available, and there is, besides, something about the Paraguayan grazing lands that makes them superior.

Paraguay grows oranges in abundance, and the groves are often uncultivated although they continue to yield plentifully. These oranges are in great demand in Argentina, where tons upon tons are used for the purpose of feeding hogs. It is not improbable that this valuable fruit may before long enter into competition with fruits of a similar kind that are welcome on the breakfast tables in countries less blessed with semi-tropical offerings.

Such timbers as quebracho, curupey, lapacho and urunday may sound strange in the ears of those who know not of these splendid wood products of the Paraguayan forests. But to the builder and the cabinet maker they carry something that identifies them with both solidarity and beauty. There are also large quantities of cedar. Some of the flint dyes are obtained from certain Paraguayan plants. The fibers enter largely into the lace-making which from the arrival of the first Spaniards has continued to be a native industry unexcelled in Spanish America.

Those who have gazed in wonderment upon the majestic Victoria regia—immense pond lilies that adorn the one or other botanical garden in the United

States or Europe—would be, perhaps, surprised were they to learn that the seeds of this rare plant form an ingredient in the chipa, or Paraguayan bread, that often surprises foreigners by its excellence. Maize and mandioca are today, as in the time of the Spanish conquest, the chief food staple of the native population, and those who have tasted this bread ask for nothing more palatable.

Asuncion, the capital of the Paraguayan republic, was founded in 1538. It was the intention of the early conquerors to make this point a political center for the vast domain lying east of the Andes. The name Paraguay was, in fact, applied to the entire territory, embracing the greater part of Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina. But revolution followed revolution, and in the years that saw the American civil war, Paraguay was in continuous struggle with external and internal foes.

In 1870 the present constitution was formulated. Brazil was then seriously contemplating the annexation of the country. The war with Brazil had left Paraguay a debtor to that country to the extent of \$200,000,000. The Brazilian army of occupation remained on Paraguayan soil until 1876. Brazil, by that time, had come to the conclusion that Paraguay as an independent nation would serve the purpose of the Brazilians best, because the smaller neighbor would be a buffer state between the big nation itself and Argentina to the south. To this conclusion, therefore, Paraguay owes its present day independence.

Paraguay is part owner with Argentina and Brazil in the waterfalls of Iguaçu, which are considered grander even than Niagara falls. Up to the present time it has been extremely difficult to approach the falls from the Paraguayan side, and observations have been largely confined to views obtained from the Argentine and Brazilian frontiers. A railroad is now planned from Asuncion to the falls, and upon its completion there should be inaugurated a considerable tourist travel to this great natural phenomenon in the southern hemisphere. The railroad will be a part of the system that is to start at San Francisco, on the Atlantic coast of Brazil, and after traversing this republic to the Falls of Iguazu, it will cross the Parana river and continue toward Asuncion.

It is expected to make this line a link in another railroad leading westward through Bolivia and Chile, thereby joining the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

THE DICTATOR

My wife and I could not agree
Which one should rule the home, but
when
The baby came 'twas settled, he
Has ruled the two of us since then.

THERE is a world of truth in that popular proverb: "Nothing succeeds like success." To a superficial reader, the saying may, at first glance, seem somewhat obscure in its meaning, but an intelligent consideration of its words makes their purport stand out in clear relief. Perhaps the saying is in some way closely related to the scriptural passage: "Unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." All mankind appears to have a disposition to "follow the crowd" and to do the thing that all the other people are doing. This means that if a goodly number of the residents of a neighborhood do their shopping at certain stores, the other residents are more likely to do likewise. An evidence of prosperity tends to bring more prosperity. If a merchant has but few customers people are likely to figure it out that he must make a large profit on what he sells in order to make a living and hence they are likely to trade elsewhere.

Some one has facetiously said that as soon as man has established his reputation as an early riser, he can then be lashed as late as he pleases and no one will comment on it. It is not the man who is out of employment all the while and is always looking for a job that people care most to employ; it is the man who has a good position, with more than he can do, and who is getting good pay whose services are in greatest demand. The man who is doing things is the one who is asked to do more and greater things. It is the mill that is in good active running order to which the public prefers to take its grist. Let a man generally circulate the information that he is making a study of caterpillars and beetles and all the residents of the neighborhood will begin to supply him with a great variety of interesting specimens. If a man has the reputation of being a very good man every one is ready to enlarge upon and to magnify his goodness; if, on the other hand, his reputation is full of blemishes, there are quite too many who are prone to add to his defects.

It is our dominant features of which the world takes cognizance. As soon as it is generally known that a man is fond of a good story every one takes him something that will make him laugh. To the man who is engaged in writing novels every one is eager to contribute what he believes would make a fine story. In whatever direction a man is going the world is disposed to push him along. As soon as he proves that he is a good climber the world will give him a "boost." Once a man is successful the public will help him to grow more so.

PROMOTED

Said the office boy: "I'm going to be a partner, right away—
(He'd not yet filled the place a week)—
my boss told me today
if I did not take an interest in the business, as I should,
They'd have to try at once to get some other boy who would."

THE dictionary defines "hospitality" as being the gratuitous entertainment of strangers and guests. Its deeper meaning is the sharing of one's house and home with the one who is being entertained; the sharing of comforts and home influences that do not have a money price. When a guest in a home is made the recipient of only such accommodations and attentions as can be secured at a hotel, then he is not, in the true sense of the word, being entertained in a hospitable manner. On the other hand, a guest who accepts an invitation to be a visitor in a home, and who abides beneath a family roof solely for the reason that it is cheaper so to do than it would be to purchase like accommodations at a hotel, is undeserving of the name of a guest, when the word is employed in its finest sense. He is simply a boarder and a lodger.

Then one is permitted to be a guest in a home he should enter upon his privilege with an adequate realization of the compliment that has been bestowed upon him and of the trust that has been placed in him.

We meet all men in a civil way at our clubs, at hotels, restaurants, and public dinners, but we invite only our friends into our homes to break bread at our table. The law-maker, Sir Edward Coke, says: "The house of every one is to him as his castle and fortress, as well for his defense against injury and vio-

lence, as for his repose." In one's own home, one is supposed to lay aside the arms and the armor with which one goes accoutred into the world. The mask-like front which one may sometimes deem it best to wear in his dealings with all manners and conditions of men finds no place in the integrity of the home. The guest who is bidden into the family circle becomes one of us. We invite him with the implied assurance that we are to accept him just as he is; that he is to be his own frank self, and that his manners, his vagaries, his complete individuality, all are to be respected and are never to be made the subject of unfavorable gossip in or out of the home in which he is a temporary sojourner.

So, too, the guest must feel that he is not invited into the sacred precincts of a home that he may spy or listen and carry away anything that might be made a subject of gossip. As a member of that home he must be loyal to it. He has not been admitted into the castle that he might find a vulnerable point at which to attack it from the outside. And he must further realize that although the entertainment is bestowed upon him gratuitously, he must in some grateful and gracious manner recompense his host, if he is to complete the true definition of hospitality, and be invited to "come again."

THE HINT

"I wish I had money to travel," said he.
The clock struck eleven; then, yawningly she
Remarked: "Though of gold I am sadly bereft,
I'd be happy to loan you a car-fare."
He left.

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TAFT MEN DRAW ON HISTORY TO PROVE THAT HE WILL WIN

WASHINGTON—Ask one of Mr. Taft's supporters why he believes Mr. Taft will be nominated and reelected and he points to the presidential campaigns of 1872 and 1896. He says that the country, as in those years, is conservative at bottom, that it never has followed after the leaders of radical political thought, and will not, he believes, do so now. He chides those of his associates who are inclined to liken the year 1912 to 1892, and says that the parallel isn't 1892, but 1896.

He alleges that the progressive movement of today in both parties is the recrudescence of populism and he turns to the Omaha platform of 1892, the first national platform written by the Populist party, and says that all the essential features of that pronouncement are embodied in the progressive movement of today. He says the country refused to follow after the radicals of 1872, to follow after greenbackism in the late seventies, to follow after populism in the early nineties, and to follow after free silver in 1896. He therefore argues that it will not follow after progressivism now.

Speaking of the Chicago convention, he says that it will adopt a platform which will be progressive, without the initiative, referendum and recall, and that President Taft, whose renomination he believes is inevitable, will plant himself squarely on that platform and say it expresses what have always been his ideas. The campaign will then open and the issue will be clearly drawn between radicalism and conservatism—an issue of principle and not of personality—and that 1912 will be a repetition of previous years when similar issues have been before the country.

Napoleon once said that nothing is new but that which has been forgotten and the Taft Republicans quote Napoleon approvingly—that far. They say that the progressive movement within the Republican party is closely akin to the liberal Republican movement of 1872 which had for its sole purpose the destruction of the existing organization of the party. There were strong, aggressive and popular men in that movement, it is pointed out, and while they made a profound impression upon the country for a few months, their work resulted in the greatest failure ever recorded in the history of American politics.

"Why did the liberal Republican movement of 1872 fail?" the Taft people are asked, and they reply as follows:

"The most striking analysis of that movement was made by Emory A. Storrs of Chicago, an orator and lawyer, a statesman in politics, an admirer of General Grant and one of the famous 306 who went down to defeat in the Chicago convention of 1880, waving the Grant standard. Storrs was a partisan and yet his analysis of the liberal Republican movement in 1872 proved to be correct and it is now the accepted verdict of political history. For this reason it is worth recalling at a time when a movement is under way in the Republican party which strikingly resembles the movement of 1872.

"In speaking of the liberal Republican defection Storrs said it was 'an attempt to organize a national party on the basis

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DEMOCRATS DECRY TALK OF HOLDING BACK CONVENTION



SENATOR A. O. BACON

WASHINGTON—Senator Bacon's proposal that the Democratic national committee postpone the national Democratic convention in order to give the Democrats more time to consider the "conditions" that might arise from the nomination of a Republican candidate at Chicago during the week of June 18, does not meet with much favor here.

"The entrance of Mr. Roosevelt in the contest for the Republican nomination to the presidency," said Senator Bacon, "has so complicated things that I think the Democratic national committee should take steps to postpone the time for holding the Democratic convention."

NEW YORK—"This is the first I have heard of such a thing and as yet I don't see any need of a postponement," said Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic national committee, when his attention was called to Senator Bacon's declaration in favor of a later date for the Democratic national convention.

HOUSTON, Tex.—In view of "the extraordinary situation in the Republican party," R. M. Johnson, Democratic national committeeman for Texas, favors the postponement of the Baltimore convention to a date later than that originally decided on.

INDIANAPOLIS—Thomas Taggart, national committeeman from Indiana, asserted he would favor a postponement of the Democratic national convention. "I am for any move," he said, "that will give us a better chance to analyze the situation."

of mutual antipathies and hatreds, on a platform of common grievances and disappointments." He added: "They agreed upon nothing except hatred and jealousy of the administration. They were harmonious on questions of principle on which their differences were irreconcilable, and they were irreconcilable on mere

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questions of personal preference which involved no principle whatever.

"In the Cincinnati national convention, rallying under a banner, 'anything to beat Grant,' there were radical protectionists and radical free traders, ardent advocates of civil service reform, and just as ardent opponents of civil service reform, those who opposed Grant because he did not withdraw the federal troops from the South and those who opposed him because he did not use the troops to bring the South into subjection. This inharmonious mass of conflicting political opinions tried first to stampee the regular Republican organization and failing in that, it united with the Democrats to carry the opposition to Grant to the people at the polls.

"We believe that 1872 is repeating itself today and that the parallel will be strikingly similar in very many respects. Should President Taft be renominated we believe there will be a coalition between the progressive Republicans and the Democrats—assuming the nomination of a radical of the Woodrow Wilson type—and that the campaign will take on a form very like that of 1872, with the same result at the polls. The country will not follow the populism of 1912 any more than it followed the populism of 1892."

Asked if the Taft people believed the tariff would be the chief issue of the campaign, the men quoted replied in the negative.

"The Democrats will want to make the tariff issue. They would rather have a tariff campaign than a campaign of radicalism vs. conservatism. On the former issue they won the election of 1892 and on the latter they lost the election of 1896 and succeeding years. But the progressive doctrines have taken so firm a hold on the radicals as to make it well nigh impossible for 'popular government' so-called to be kept out of the campaign. Woodrow Wilson's nomination would only emphasize radicalism, and the campaign would be fought on a radical vs. conservative basis, regardless of what either platform might contain."

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WANTED—Room in private home along North Shore by dental student and wife; both absent during day. G 2, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Two young men want two rooms with board. 1-2, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

ROOMS—NEW YORK
NINETEENTH ST., 208 West, New York city—Lad., will let room, bath, use of parlor and kitchen B. desired; elevator apartment; references. M. REYNOLDS.

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HUNTINGTON AVE., 313, Suite 4—Nicely furnished room; a. h., b. w., elev.; tourists or business people. Tel. B. R. 1067-M.

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Large room, with board; southern exposure; h. and c. water; one light up; 1 smaller room and 2 baths on same floor.

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One Drop Delights and Enchants the Most Fastidious Lover of the Beautiful

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An absolutely non-alcoholic perfume, highly concentrated and powerful in the extreme. The use of PARFUM CHARMANT on the handkerchief, lingerie, in the glove box and among gowns immediately stamps the user as a woman of discrimination and refinement in taste.

We have succeeded in preserving in every drop of this essence the intense sweetness and lingering memories of a thousand fresh blossoms, devoid of all cheap and penetrating harshness. The blend is so subtle and elusive that a single drop will impart an exquisite fragrance that will last for weeks.

The bottle itself is an ornament to any dressing-table, being of dainty design with long glass-stopper that enables one to use less than a drop at a time—a most economical way to apply costly perfume. The accompanying cut glass fair idea of the rich Persian silk case in which the bottle is embedded.

This perfume is not generally on sale at drug-stores, but we will gladly send it by mail prepaid on receipt of price, \$1.50, with the positive guarantee that if it is found to be unsatisfactory in any way, it may be returned within two days of receipt and we will cheerfully refund every cent paid for it.

Add ten cents for a generous sample of either Parfum Charming, Adore or Violet and our large illustrated price-list of celebrated To-Kalon Toilet Specialties made from original French formulas.

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Address all letters to our American Laboratories, SUITE 2014, 416 So. SALINA ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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For Thursday, Friday & Saturday

To celebrate our extra day in February we will maintain a candy sale that will not be forgotten until it comes again.

2000 lbs. CHOCOLATE SECONDS, slightly scratched, 20c to 60c quality, 2 lbs. for..... 25c

FANCY HARD CANDIES, 30 varieties, assorted, 20c to 60c quality, per lb. 29c

REGULAR 50c FANCY BOX ASSORTED CHOCOLATES, Our Regular 25c SATURDAY SPECIAL, 25c

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Our Celebrated PEANUT BUTTER, fresh from the press, the BEST GRANULATED SUGAR, to customers, per lb. 5c

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Ladies who are too busy to do their own shopping may be relieved to know the services of an expert shopper are at their disposal. Send for booklet.

LACO Castile Soap

Is the most economical soap you can buy. One cake will outlast four cakes of ordinary toilet soap.

Absolutely pure, highest grade olive oil soap. No animal fats, no free alkali, no adulterants. Get it at your druggist's or grocer's.

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12 cakes \$1.00

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METAL ARTS & CRAFTS CO.

Art Metal and Lighting Made to Order.

SHOPS, 617 JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO

Seven-Piece Cooking Outfit

THE SEVEN-PIECE outfit shown by us is one of the best and biggest offers ever made of its kind; seven pieces of enameled, the low price and great value will surprise you. We invite you to call and investigate this offer. DUNDEE MFG. CO., 48 Chauncy St., Boston, Mass.

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Protect the Top of Your Dining Table FROM THE HEAT BY USING A Bunker Hill Asbestos Table Cover

Made to fit all sizes of tables. Made with removable slips; also extra leaves and mats of the same material. We carry a complete line of

Everything in Asbestos

Including all kinds of Pipe Covering Material, and will be pleased to furnish men to apply the same. If the houses in your house are not covered, let us show you that you are LOSING MONEY.

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WE HAVE a department devoted to repairing and renewing red, rattan, willow and antique furniture.

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ALL KINDS, THIN AND THICK. OLD FLOORS RENOVATED. W. J. DAY & CO., 42 CANAL ST.

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English Tailor and Habit Maker

for Gentlemen

739 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

SPEAKERS AT DINNER URGED THEIR HEARERS TO SUPPORT MR. TAFT

Councillor Alexander McGregor, speaking last evening before the members of the ward 25 Republican Club, at the third annual dinner of that organization at the City Club, urged his hearers to support President Taft.

"The tenacity of the present situation is acute and on the wisdom, caution and reserve of the powers that be the prosperity and well being of the nation much depends," he said. "It is at such a time that good patriots should get together; and in order to protect or safeguard the common weal, to lay aside petty or even national differences and, to the best of our ability, hold up the hands of those in authority."

"We have for a President one who has shown ability of the highest quality in administering the affairs of the nation and I urge you to get out and do all you can to sustain and cheer him in the campaign soon to be opened."

Speaker Cushing of the Massachusetts House of Representatives said:

"The fundamental guarantees afforded by our constitution have been preserved by our courts to the general satisfaction of our people and if legislative action should at any time be hampered by an unreasonable interpretation of the constitution, the constitution itself can be amended by the Legislature and the people within a period of barely more than two years so as to conform to any new conception of public policy."

Representative Martin Hays said that he found it quite impossible, after hearing the doctrines which Mr. Roosevelt expressed in his speech in the House of Representatives Monday, to support him any longer. Joseph Lockett presided and about 100 members of the club attended the dinner.

GREATEST WOMEN IN HISTORY NAMED

NEW YORK—Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mme. Curie of France received the largest number of votes in the "25 greatest women in history" contest conducted by the New York State Woman Suffrage Association.

Three hundred and forty-seven lists were submitted, and that of Mrs. Margaret W. Hampson of Brooklyn was considered by the judges to be the best. Miss Anthony's name headed all but two of the lists. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was in more than two-thirds of these, and so were Florence Nightingale, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frances Willard, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy and Miss Jane Addams.

MEN'S LEAGUE FOR SUFFRAGE TO DINE

Massachusetts Men's League for Woman Suffrage will have a dinner at the Twentieth Century Club this evening to celebrate the advances of the cause during the year and consider future activities. Many men's leagues have recently been formed.

Edwin D. Mead, president of the league, will have charge, and among the speakers will be Francis J. Garrison, Frank B. Sanborn, Professor Holcombe of Harvard, Mr. Olmstead, president of the Harvard League; Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Josephine Penbody Marks, the Rev. William R. Lord and the Rev. Charles Fleischer.

MR. TAFT'S POLICIES PRAISED AT DINNER OF HARDWARE MEN

President Taft and his policies were warmly praised by speakers at the nineteenth annual dinner of the New England Iron and Hardware Association held at the Hotel Somerset Tuesday night.

Congressman William G. Brantley of Georgia, State Treasurer Stevens and former Congressman James T. McCleary, now secretary of the American Iron and Steel Institute of New York, Congressman John W. Weeks and the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Roblin of Boston were the speakers.

Congressman Brantley declared that there now exists a broad spirit of nationalism and less partisan bitterness than in years, adding that for this praise must be accorded President Taft. Former Congressman McCleary urged a non-protective tariff as "the whole solution of the entire tariff question."

State Treasurer Stevens, in urging business men to sacrifice time to serve in legislative bodies, said that no legislator has yet served who did not at the end of the session rejoice that so little damage had been done.

Dr. Roblin, chaplain of the fifth regiment, M. V. M., defended the militia and touched on the Lawrence strike situation.

The money question was discussed briefly by Congressman Weeks, the last speaker, who declared: "If there are progressives who want to progress let them pass the bill the monetary commission has introduced in Congress, for it will result in more widespread good than all theories."

MAYOR'S BUDGET TO BE CONSIDERED

Committee on appropriations, which consists of the city council, Councillor Collins presiding, will consider the mayor's budget of appropriations tomorrow afternoon.

Col. Richard F. Field threw away Tuesday many requests for an increase in pay of city employees, left over from last year. These requests will have to be renewed when the city council and Mayor Fitzgerald agree upon the amounts to be allowed for department operations for 1912.

STUDENTS HEAR TALK ON TRAVEL

Henry Warren Poor of the Boston normal school, who has just given some travel talks for the board of education of New York City at the Cooper institute, spoke to the boys of the High School of Commerce this morning on Switzerland and the Rhine. He exhibited some of his hand-colored lantern views.

RIVERSIDE PRAISES MISS CRAFT

RIVERSIDE, Cal.—In the cloister room of the Mission Inn, in response to an invitation of Frank A. Miller, the master, more than 100 residents of Riverside assembled the other night to hear of the success in opera of Miss Marcia Craft, a former resident of this city. Last summer Miss Craft sang the title role of "Madama Butterfly" in Munich. Mrs. E. H. Hewitt told of visiting the singer in Chicago last summer. A microphone and gift book suitably inscribed was signed by the guests at the inn and then sent to Miss Craft as a testimonial.

The "CURLA"

Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bond or metal. Being soft rubber, it is great for children's hair. At all stores or 25c a set by mail. Write for home agency plan.

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At your home, evenings if desired.

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HAND-MADE SILVER WARE for gifts and home use; durable, individual, good designs; order without delay; repairing of old silver carefully executed. GEORGE C. GEBELIN, 79 Chestnut St., Boston.

SHIRT WAISTERS
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School of dressmaking, 149 Tremont St., room 222.

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Turkish, Russian & Hair Baths. Manicure, Ladies' Hair Dressing.

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29 and 31 Carver St., Boston. CAFE CONNECTED

Women's Entrance at No. 29. Men's at No. 31. Men at all hours. Women, week days 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays, 12 to 10 p. m. Telephone, O'Farrell 2208

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SAVE 33 1/3 %

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Heating Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces

direct from the manufacturer. Special discounts to Builders and Contractors. If you are about to build let us show you our heating apparatus, quality and price second to none. See our new Gas-Cool combination ranges for apartments, a great space saver.

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Satisfaction or money back.

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of your housework and time and inconvenience by buying an

EASY

VACUUM CLEANER

This is the most wonderful Vacuum Cleaner on the market—simple to operate, inexpensive, cuts off the dirt. Write us today for 10 Days Trial Offer.

DODGE & ZILL, C.S.B., SYRACUSE, N.Y.

Bargains in Used Instruments

Cecilian Mahogany Player..... \$75
Mahogany Piano..... \$60
Mahogany Piano..... \$60
Miller Square Piano..... \$75
Weber Upright Piano..... \$175
Homer Upright Piano..... \$195

Easy terms if desired.

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405 BOYLSTON STREET

CATNIP BALL

A Toy for Cats in a package of herbs for the amusement of any cat or kitten. Cats can't let it alone. Will last for years. On sale at any drug, bird or toy store. Sent by mail to any address if they do not furnish them. NATIONAL PET SUPPLY CO., 174 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Folding BATH TUB

Costs little, no plumbing, folds into small roll. Full length, folds in 10 minutes. Lasts for years. Robinson Bath Cabinet Co., 732 Jefferson Ave., Toledo, O., Mfrs. Tub Bath Cabinets.

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THE LARGEST SALE of any one brand in the United States. SAUER'S PURE EXTRACTS. Because they are BEST. Ask the Housekeeper.

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PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS

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CARL J. JOHNSON

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Estimates cheerfully given.

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ALL HAND WORK; satisfaction guaranteed; work called for and delivered. N. E. SHOE REPAIRING CO., 262A Mass. Ave., Tel. B. B. 3556-W.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR, 29 English, married, any make car, private or truck. GEO. HEILMAN, 62 Wende park, Cleveland, O.

CHAUFFEUR, married man, graduate of motor school, desires position; able to do own repair work; also houseman; good position or driver. ARTHUR MARSHALL, 4754 Shields ave., Chicago.

CLERICAL—Position wanted, clerical or salesman, experienced in electrical supplies, automobile and land salesmanship; telegraph operator. T. E. DRAKE, 2410 Park ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

COACHMAN—Young man, wants position as coachman or valet in private family; willing worker; wages desired, \$75 monthly. HOMER GILLIS, 3744 Rhodes ave., Chicago.

DESIGNER, experienced and competent, gentlemen's clothing, desires position; willing to leave Chicago; can furnish best of references. BEN FINEMAN, 290 E. 4th St., Chicago.

FIRE INSURANCE—Wanted, a position as special agent or adjuster with good company; West or South; extensive acquaintance with agents; highest bank in paid; references expected. NORTHWEST, 1824 E. 70th St., Cleveland, O.

LITHOGRAPHER—Artist of extended experience, all grades of crayon work and color, desires position to locate in Chicago. W. C. SCHWACH, 343 South Fourth St., Coshocton, O.

MAN ALBERT WIKLE, 80 W. Sprague, 27, Urbana, Ill.

MARRIED MAN (38) desires position of warehouse and office work like to locate with some railroad; Seattle, Spokane, Phoenix or Tucson, J. E. SPANGLER, 1408 W. 41st St., Kansas City, Mo.

OFFICE MAN—SALESMAN—Young man, recent graduate of college, desires position as salesman or office man; good references; experienced. HERBERT A. BARNES, 4022 Chestnut ave., Chicago.

RAILWAY MAN, 25 years' experience, warehouse and office work like to locate with some railroad; Seattle, Spokane, Phoenix or Tucson, J. E. SPANGLER, 1408 W. 41st St., Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMAN desires position; about 22 years' experience on road; most of time selling experience; jobbing acquaintance middle West. H. C. MATTHEWS, 431 E. 4th St., Alto, Ill.

SALESMAN, high grade, familiar with all lines of work, desires position to locate in Chicago. E. F. WALLACE, 1067 Trumbull ave., Detroit, Mich.

DISPATCHER, live cream and syrup maker, with 7 years' experience, would like position with responsible firm. H. L. HARVEY, 1000 Chicago St., Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG MAN, excellent operator of typewriter, possessing literary ability (recently), desires work with author. PETER BROWN, 1234 W. 11th St., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN (19) would like opportunity with some growing concern. RABIAEL BELLO, 1312 E. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as operator of machinery; three years power plant experience. R. E. HAMILTON, 545 S. State St., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

AMERICAN GIRL (30) wishes position from 4 to 7 p. m.; care of children or housework; can cook. MISS CARRIE MRS. M. T. NISBET, Chicago. Phone West 3907.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION wishes work by the hour. MRS. SARAH GARDNER, general delivery, Detroit, Mich.

ATTENDANT—Young lady, experienced in practical work of attendant, wishes position. RUTH COOPER, 201 East 7th St., Trenton, Mo.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, 15 years experience, first-class references, quiet, accurate and conscientious; no objections to leaving city. MRS. H. E. MCNEIL, 6419 Normal Ave., Chicago.

CHILD'S ATTENDANT (28) desires position to care for baby or walking child in Chicago or North Shore. J. KARPENNER, 221 Center St., Chicago.

COMPANION or private secretary, refined, cheerful young woman, willing to travel, desires position with lady. NELLIE R. KANODE, 1392 E. 10th St., Columbus, O.

COOK, colored, wishes position with private family of adults. MAUDE WALLACE, 2221 East 37th St., Cleveland, O.

GENERAL WORK—Reliable woman wants night cleaning or day work cleaning. M. M. MORGAN, 3338 Terry St., Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER, well qualified, wants position where duties will be light; home made sewing. RUTH KINCE, 7151 North Ave., Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER'S position wanted in family with children. MRS. E. L. PHILLIPS, 5655 Ontario St., Austin, Ill.

LAUNDRESS desires employment, or will do housework by the day; experienced. MARY NELSEN, 2644 West North Ave., Chicago.

LAUNDRESS wishes employment at home, or will go out by the day; city references. LOUXA THOMPSON, 2410 W. Wash ave. (rear 2d flat), Chicago.

MAID (20) wishes position to take care of children, or to do housework; understands sewing. RUTH KINCE, 7151 North Ave., Chicago.

MILINERY—Position wanted by thorough experienced seamstress, experienced, high class following of customers, in business 4 years. MISS M. L. PLATT, 1003 Sunnyside ave., Chicago. Phone Ravenswood 1021.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, references, ANNA STARKPOLE, 499 Foster Pl., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER—Situation wanted by young lady, competent and reliable; 6 years experience; \$12 per week; references. ANN C. DETERING, 4729 Hammett pl., St. Louis, Mo.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, competent, desires first-class position in Chicago; highest references. FLORENCE GERHARD, 127 So. Whipple St., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BAKER wanted immediately; one who can direct the building of an oven and make bakery goods. J. E. SPANGLER, 1408 W. 41st St., Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMAN desires position; about 22 years' experience on road; most of time selling experience; jobbing acquaintance middle West. H. C. MATTHEWS, 431 E. 4th St., Alto, Ill.

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HOUSEKEEPER'S position wanted in family with children. MRS. E. L. PHILLIPS, 5655 Ontario St., Austin, Ill.

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LAUNDRESS wishes employment at home, or will go out by the day; city references. LOUXA THOMPSON, 2410 W. Wash ave. (rear 2d flat), Chicago.

MAID (20) wishes position to take care of children, or to do housework; understands sewing. RUTH KINCE, 7151 North Ave., Chicago.

MILINERY—Position wanted by thorough experienced seamstress, experienced, high class following of customers, in business 4 years. MISS M. L. PLATT, 1003 Sunnyside ave., Chicago. Phone Ravenswood 1021.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, references, ANNA STARKPOLE, 499 Foster Pl., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER—Situation wanted by young lady, competent and reliable; 6 years experience; \$12 per week; references. ANN C. DETERING, 4729 Hammett pl., St. Louis, Mo.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, competent, desires first-class position in Chicago; highest references. FLORENCE GERHARD, 127 So. Whipple St., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

AMERICAN GIRL (30) wishes position from 4 to 7 p. m.; care of children or housework; can cook. MISS CARRIE MRS. M. T. NISBET, Chicago. Phone West 3907.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION wishes work by the hour. MRS. SARAH GARDNER, general delivery, Detroit, Mich.

ATTENDANT—Young lady, experienced in practical work of attendant, wishes position. RUTH COOPER, 201 East 7th St., Trenton, Mo.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, 15 years experience, first-class references, quiet, accurate and conscientious; no objections to leaving city. MRS. H. E. MCNEIL, 6419 Normal Ave., Chicago.

CHILD'S ATTENDANT (28) desires position to care for baby or walking child in Chicago or North Shore. J. KARPENNER, 221 Center St., Chicago.

COMPANION or private secretary, refined, cheerful young woman, willing to travel, desires position with lady. NELLIE R. KANODE, 1392 E. 10th St., Columbus, O.

COOK, colored, wishes position with private family of adults. MAUDE WALLACE, 2221 East 37th St., Cleveland, O.

GENERAL WORK—Reliable woman wants night cleaning or day work cleaning. M. M. MORGAN, 3338 Terry St., Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER, well qualified, wants position where duties will be light; home made sewing. RUTH KINCE, 7151 North Ave., Chicago.

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CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

TEACHER, experienced in high school work, desires position as tutor in English, history, German or Latin. GRACE O'HARR, 4524 Prairie ave., Chicago. Tel. Drexel 8802.

VISITING KINDERGARTNER wants position or would take entire charge of child; would also do family shopping. ANNE WINTER, 507 Grant Pl., Chicago.

YOUNG WOMAN, capable, wants position on Pacific coast; considerable business experience but no knowledge of stenography; best of references. O. S. BLAIR, 1100 Paseo St., Kansas City, Mo.

WESTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

FARM HAND wanted—steady employment; single or married; on fruit and grain ranch; must be temperate and industrious. H. C. JENNINGS, 705 Palmer N. Delta, Cal.

MOSS AGATE CUTTER wanted, experienced; steady position and top-notch wages paid; references expected. NORTHWESTERN JEWELRY & MFG. CO., Billings, Mont.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER desires position; does auditing, systematizing, writing up and balancing. OTTO HANBACH, 4602 Tenison st., Denver, Col.

RAILWAY MAN, 25 years' experience, warehouse and office work like to locate with some railroad; Seattle, Spokane, Phoenix or Tucson, J. E. SPANGLER, 1408 W. 41st St., Kansas City, Mo.

REPRESENTATIVE—Middle-aged man (47) desires to enter into correspondence with eastern manufacturers, with a view of representing them on the Pacific coast; best of references. Address HENRY BEIGER, room 709, 948 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

SALESMAN, high grade, familiar with California, desires position to locate there; references. E. F. WALLACE, 1067 Trumbull ave., Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG MAN (about 20), wishes employment in southern California is gardener's helper; has had experience. CARL GSCHEWENITZ, 34th St., Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. West 2823.

SOUTHERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

BAKER wanted immediately; one who can direct the building of an oven and make bakery goods. J. E. SPANGLER, 1408 W. 41st St., Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMAN desires position; about 22 years' experience on road; most of time selling experience; jobbing acquaintance middle West. H. C. MATTHEWS, 431 E. 4th St., Alto, Ill.

SALESMAN, high grade, familiar with all lines of work, desires position to locate in Chicago. E. F. WALLACE, 1067 Trumbull ave., Detroit, Mich.

DISPATCHER, live cream and syrup maker, with 7 years' experience, would like position with responsible firm. H. L. HARVEY, 1000 Chicago St., Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG MAN, excellent operator of typewriter, possessing literary ability (recently), desires work with author. PETER BROWN, 1234 W. 11th St., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN (19) would like opportunity with some growing concern. RABIAEL BELLO, 1312 E. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as operator of machinery; three years power plant experience. R. E. HAMILTON, 545 S. State St., Chicago.

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Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

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HELP WANTED—MALE

A MAN in gear jobbing shop with real experience in drafting, shop and figuring out work; also gear inspector; state age, experience and wages expected; references will be required. BOSTON GEAR WORKS, Norfolk Downs, Mass.

ASSISTANT—Wanted from April 1, man and wife for small farm at Greenwich, Mass.; family of 21; work light. P. J. MARY, P. O. Box 2562, Boston.

BARBER—First-class American barber wanted. WALTER L. JONES, cor. Mermaid and Market sts., Newburyport, Mass.

BLACKSMITH wanted; young man to heel and toe drive on shoes and help in jobbing; steady man. P. L. OLIVER, North Amherst, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER wanted. B. B. BUCK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOY wanted, 14 to 16, to do light work on small farm; references wanted. H. MORSE, Osterville, Mass.

BOY—Good bright boy; high school graduate wanted; must be good writer, correct at figures, and live with parents. Call at once and bring references. 300 Boston St., ER CO, 77, South Boston, room 100, Boston.

BOY (about 15), neat appearing, wanted for light office work; must furnish references. ARA G. BESSE, 48 Winter St., Boston.

BRASS FINISHER wanted; one accustomed to small pieces. T. H. MARINE HARDWARE CO., 100, South Boston.

BRASS MOULDER machine, South Boston, \$35 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or enclose stamp for reply.

CABINET MAKER, Boston, 8 hours a day, \$16. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or enclose stamp for reply.

CARDER wanted on barrels; prefer man experienced in hosiery. New England mill, H. Chisholm, Mgr., Dept. Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

CARRIAGE PAINTER wanted; nice job for steady elderly man; good understanding the business. Write to W. H. ARMSTRONG, South Coventry, Conn.

CARRIAGE PAINTER wanted, first-class. H. H. BELLEDEN, 55 Warrington st., Boston.

CLERK, in estimating dept. of out-of-town manufacturing concern, age 21 to 25, who is willing to accept contract and ultimately be transferred to Chicago; offer permanent; \$12 to start. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or enclose stamp for reply.

COLLEGE MEN wanted for summer work, season's salary \$175. See A. SHOENFELD, 90 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass., between 10 and 11 a. m.

COOPER, to haul barrels for Boston cracker concern, \$12-15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or enclose stamp for reply.

CUTTER, exp., on children's dresses, in Boston, \$15-20. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or enclose stamp for reply.

DENTIST—Assistant, recent graduate or one graduating; good understanding of operator; one with ideals, and who can measure to a high standard as a man; house, car, and salary. MONARCH SQUIRES, 106 Highland ave., Somerville, Mass.

FLOUR SALESMAN wanted, wholesale. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

FRANCE REPAIR WORK, South Boston, \$25-30 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or enclose stamp for reply.

FURNITURE FINISHER to rub down and polish. Boston, \$15 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or enclose stamp for reply.

GALVANIZER, BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

GARDENER of some experience, to care for small lawn and garden, \$10 per month and house rent free. CHAS. A. DILLINGHAM, R. F. D. No. 8, Bangor, Me.

HARNESSE MAKER—Good all-round man; steady job and good pay to the right man. Apply by letter only to E. O. BAILEY, CARRIAGE CO., Portland, Me.

HORSESHOER and JORNER wanted; young man preferred. R. M. HENDERSON, Good Barrington, Mass.

HORSESHOER and JORNER, first-class, desires position as fitter; single; willing to go anywhere; large experience; expert at shoeing. H. H. KENNEDY, 43 Tremont st., Boston.

HOUSEMAN wanted who understands vacuum sweeper. COMMONWEALTH 140 TEL. Inc., Boston.

JANITOR wanted, Brennan's house, \$12-15. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

JOB PRESSFEEDER wanted, \$10. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

LATH HAND wanted; union man preferred; must be a good talker and demonstrator to sell lath to general public; must be machinists; salary and commission; permanency to smart man. MORGAN MFG. CO., Newburyport, Mass.

MACHINIST, all round. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

MAN—Wanted, a good man who can run Lightning Motor Co. or motor plant; women's messes and children's McKays. HODSON MFG. CO., Yarmouthville, Me.

MEAT CUTTER wanted, \$12-15. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

METAL SPINNERS, brass, copper, aluminum, Lynn, 30 to 35¢ per hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or enclose stamp for reply.

MILLWRIGHT wanted, BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

MILL or ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTS, MAN wanted, \$15. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

NIGHT ENGINEER, licensed man, good position for right party. WILKIE MFG. CO., Saugus, Mass.

OFFICE CLERK, living in Everett. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

PICKER for shoddy mill, Massachusetts; \$15 per week. CHISHOLM, Mgr., Dept. Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

RADIATOR and LAMP REPAIR MAN, first-class, want one that shows good ability and wishes advancement preferred. Apply by letter only. CROSMAN PLATING CO., 25 Stanhope st., Boston.

REED BABY CARRIAGE ROLL MAKERS wanted. Apply to Mr. Lewis, HEYWOOD BROTHERS & WAKEFIELD CO., Wakefield, Mass.

RETOUCHER—Wanted, a competent man accustomed to work on commercial and general negatives. THE MERIDEN HAYDEN CO., Meriden, Conn.

SALESMEN (3) wanted, hardware; \$15 per week. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted, first-class, retail books; \$20. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

SECOND HAND CARRIER wanted, night work; also on double-decked falling machine. Massachusetts woolen mill, Chisholm, Mgr., Dept. Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

SECOND HAND CARRIER wanted, 8-10 card room; \$15-20. New Eng. woolen mill, H. Chisholm, Mgr., Dept. Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

HELP WANTED—MALE

SOAPMAKER, BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

SODA CLERK wanted, BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER (beginner) wanted, \$5. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, with firm's license, Lynn, 25¢ hour, 60 hours week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or enclose stamp for reply.

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wanted, 30 years of age. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

TOOLMAKERS, experienced cogs and gears. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

WORKERS on ornamental glass lamp shades, experienced. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

WOOLSTED SPINNER wanted, 25 spinning and 4 twisting frames; also Jack spinning; \$25; 41 hours; Massachusetts. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or enclose stamp for reply.

WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

YOUNG MAN in office of a jobbing shop, with knowledge of gears and children's methods for laying out work; should be quick, neat and accurate at figures and mechanical drawing; must be good at figuring and write fair hand; state age and salary expected. Address CHAS. H. TAYLOR, 24 Kingston st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN wanted in European tourist and foreign steamship office; one who knows stenography preferred; good opportunity for the right one. Apply by letter only. H. DAVIS, 9 Norway st., suite 14, Boston.

YOUNG MAN wanted who can pick out and analyze coarse cotton gray goods; \$15 week; eastern state. C. H. LAUNCEY, Dept. Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

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HOUSEKEEPER wanted, middle-aged, to go in the country, about 2 miles from Middleboro; modern conveniences; good position. Address SYLVANUS BURN, R. 2, D. 2, box 32, Middleboro, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, competent, neat, good disposition, for two rooms and four children; house eight rooms, single; middle-aged woman preferred. H. K. ROW, ELL, 135 Dale st., Waltham, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted, for a small hotel on the coast of Maine; experienced, refined, educated, with best references; address by letter. H. HAMILTON, 69 Chestnut st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged American woman wanted, competent, reliable housekeeper; good home, moderate wages. CHARLES OLIVE, Strong, Me.

HOUSEWORK—Young girl or middle-aged woman wanted to do general housework in family of 2. MRS. EDITH H. RICHMOND, 2 Bruce rd., Winchester, Mass.

HOUSEWORK GIRL, South Framingham, \$4 week, board and room; 3 in family. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK GIRL, wanted in lodging house, Boston, \$3 week, board and room (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK GIRL, city, 2 in family, \$2-50 week, board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK GIRL, Dorchester, \$3 week, board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK GIRL, in Wellesley, \$4.50 week, board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK GIRL, in Chelsea, \$3.50 week, board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK GIRL, in Cambridge, \$4 week, board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MAID wanted for general housework; must be experienced, neat, good plain cook and must be well recommended. Take Arlington electric car to Arlington Center and transfer to Winchester, Mass., or Phone Winchester 141. MRS. JOHN C. MEYER, 82, Elm st., Winchester, Mass.

MAIDS wanted (2) in Lexington; 3 in family; \$6 week; must have good references. EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Tel. 294-7.

MAID wanted in Brookline; 2 in family; no laundry; \$6 week; must have good references. EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Tel. 294-7.

MAID in Allston, general work; \$5 week. HARVARD EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 2, Boston.

MAID for 2 in family in Winchester; \$5 week; must have good references. HARVARD EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 2, Boston.

Latest Market Reports :- Events of Interest to Investors

VERY GOOD YEAR FOR UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO.

Twelve Months' Operations Most Successful Period in History of the Organization—Its Conservatism

A LARGER OUTPUT

With net profits increased over \$269,773 or 21.2 per cent during its fiscal year, the Underwood Typewriter Company completed the most successful period of operation in its history. Total net earnings, including other income of \$71,571, were \$1,447,170, from which \$169,573 was charged off for depreciation, leaving net profits as above \$1,277,597 available for dividends.

After the allowance of \$350,000, or 7 per cent for dividends on the preferred stock, the balance for dividends on the common stock was \$927,597, or 10.91 per cent as compared with a share balance for the common last year of \$745,324, or 8.76 per cent and of \$507,727, or 5.99 per cent in 1909.

The conservatism of the company's management is attested to through the fact that while the common stock is earning more than three times what it at present nets the investor, the rate for the last fiscal year was only 3 per cent, or \$255,000. This is in accordance with the provision in the company's charter stipulating that a "special capital reserve account" of not less than \$100,000 per annum shall be set aside out of net profits before any dividends can be declared on the common stock; this fund to be used annually in the purchase and redemption of the preferred stock at lowest market prices. Dividends not exceeding 4 per cent may be declared on the common stock after \$1,000,000 has been set aside for this reserve fund, either in cash or its equivalent.

During the 1911 fiscal period \$176,357 of net earnings was set aside for this reserve fund, as against \$142,406 last year, making the company's total special reserve capital reserve account stand at \$318,763. This item taken together with the company's surplus to profit and loss equaled \$1,417,920, indicating an equity of 12.36 per cent for common shareholders after the discharge of \$350,000 or 7 per cent for dividends on the preferred stock. This showing is particularly encouraging in view of the large outlays, which the company has made incident to the construction of two five-story buildings which are now nearly completed.

The company's net profits, surplus (after the discharge of dividends, and provisions for capital reserve account) and total surplus, compares as follows with the previous fiscal period:

	Net profits	Surplus	P. & L.
1911	\$1,277,597	\$496,249	\$1,669,157
1910	1,007,824	602,917	1,610,741

While working capital of the Underwood Typewriter Company has declined from \$2,464,852 to \$1,905,587 since 1910, the company's cash position seems sufficiently strong, for with accounts and notes receivable of \$2,039,617 and cash on hand of \$424,834 total current assets were \$2,464,451, against which were current liabilities composed of accounts and dividends payable aggregating \$558,864, leaving working capital of \$1,905,587. This compares as follows with current assets, current liabilities and working capital in previous years:

	Current assets	Current liabilities	Working capital
1911	\$2,464,451	\$558,864	\$1,905,587
1910	2,841,127	736,275	2,104,852
1909	3,253,266	841,194	2,412,072

The outlook for 1912 is that the Underwood Typewriter Company with its big order for 10,000 machines from the Western Union Telegraph Company, the largest order for typewriters which had up to the present time ever been recorded, will increase its gross business over 50 per cent. The company plans to output in the vicinity of 140,000 complete typewriters during 1912, which would compare with 106,000 machines last year. Additional manufacturing facilities are now under way, and the company's largely increased factory production can easily be disposed of.

NEW EQUIPMENT FOR GRAND TRUNK

CHICAGO—Orders for more than 4000 cars of various classes have recently been placed by the Grand Trunk railway to augment its present equipment. These include 44 passenger coaches, 23 baggage cars, 300 box cars and 1000 coal cars, apart from which 948 cars of all kinds have been received and put into service during the last quarter.

The Grand Trunk has also ordered 1000 freight cars from the Canadian Car & Foundry Co., 250 refrigerator cars in Chicago and 250 automobile cars in Detroit. Delivery of these last is to commence this April and to be completed at the rate of 25 cars per day.

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER CO.

NEW YORK—At the annual meeting of American Writing Paper Company, Robert A. Fairbairn and William W. McClure were elected to the directorate to succeed D. L. Boissvain and H. L. Higginson. Other directors were re-elected.

BIG ACHIEVEMENT OF ERIE RAILROAD IN TRAFFIC LINES

NEW YORK—Cold weather apparently possesses no terrors for Erie, for during January it continued to carry a heavier traffic than in corresponding month of last year. It carried the heaviest January traffic in its history, and will report gross of approximately \$4,271,000, an increase of \$65,000 over Jan. 19. In 1910 it was \$4,145,000; 1909, \$3,566,000; 1908, \$3,501,000, and in 1907, \$4,126,000.

It is important to note that merchandise traffic declined about \$70,000. Improvements in Erie's operating facilities have been an important factor in securing a much heavier merchandise movement than heretofore. The company has maintained regular freight schedules during the cold weather, and reports little congestion, in spite of the fact that much of its mileage is single track. It has been making 60-hour deliveries from Chicago to New York, while many trunk lines have found it impossible to get traffic through on time. As a result, Erie's present merchandise traffic shows an increase of more than 40 per cent compared with the boom year 1907, although the total movement over all the roads shows a decrease of about 8 per cent compared with 1907.

It appears, that where Erie has gained, other lines have lost. It appears, also, that Erie has become an important factor in trunk line business; and as present plans for double tracking to Chicago are completed, it will become more so. The initial \$10,000,000 needed is now assured through sale of notes. The other \$10,000,000 will be supplied from surplus earnings and the entire work, costing \$20,000,000, will be finished in two years. Between 300 and 319 miles of second track will be laid.

Plans for laying double track are now being installed and as soon as the frost is out of the ground grading will commence.

Erie officials expect these improvements to increase gross \$5,000,000 the first year.

ODD LOT BUYERS HAVE WELCOME IN CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO—Odd-lot buyers and small local promotions of merit are welcome in the biggest houses. Revival of public interest in grain and steady absorption of bonds help out a great deal. Grain commissions alone go a long way toward paying expenses of many houses not usually conspicuous in board of trade business. There is a very little promotion these days and scarcely any stock speculation, but there is a good deal in prospect before the year ends.

Stock houses all are encouraged by the new financing by railroads and the good volume of attractive mortgage securities publicly taken. Semi-speculative railroad issues and certain industrial are gaining in favor.

Recent financing by western railroads show their preference for bond issues compared with short-term notes and a recognition of the necessity in disposing of the former to raise the net income yield. It does not prove any great faith in the immediate business future, but rather an urgent need of rehabilitation expenditures to keep up with current traffic.

The campaign for state supervision of private banks is likely to succeed this year. President Harris of Illinois Bankers Association, of which 1572 banks are members, favors the Kansas "blue sky" law for elimination of undesirable institutions and persons from the banking field.

An authority on grain trading has issued a booklet recommending a division of the calendar into four delivery periods of three months each to prevent manipulation and elevate the whole system.

UNITED BOX BOARD REPORT

NEW YORK—The United Box Board & Paper Co. and the United Box Board Co. report earnings for last two years ended December 31:

	1911	1910
Gross	\$435,399	\$407,472
Repairs, maint.	124,497	140,510
Balance	\$310,902	\$266,962
Deductions	148,334	152,224
Net earnings	\$162,568	\$114,738
Earnings sub. cos.	19,806	9,352
Surplus	\$182,374	\$123,490

Following is statement by American Straw Board Company and subsidiaries:

	1911	1910
Gross earnings	\$115,070	\$206,242
Repairs, maint.	117,182	126,360
Balance	\$35,503	\$139,112
Deductions	117,182	126,360
Deficit	\$61,679	\$12,713
Earnings sub. cos.	9,402	30,862
Deficit	\$52,276	\$43,603
Interest	13,394	10,441
Final deficit	\$65,670	\$54,044

*Profits.

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHTING SHOWS MUCH PROGRESS

New Financing Undertaken Expected to Meet Requirements for Next Two Years—Estimated Rights Value

PURPOSE OF FUNDS

If the rights, which the Massachusetts Lighting Companies is offering to its shareholders of record of February 20, to subscribe at \$110 to one new share for every 20 old shares held on that date, sell as well as in March 1910 and 1911, they should be worth from 75 cents to 80 cents each or equivalent to a little better than 3/4 to 1 per cent on the par value of the shares.

The shareholders at the recent meeting authorized the trustees to issue 7852 additional shares which, when issued, will make the outstanding capital \$5,000,000. The proceeds of the newly authorized shares will be used to take up the notes of the constituent companies for extensions to property and plant during the next 20 months and for general purposes. The authorization, however, is for more shares than will probably be used during that period.

The record of the Massachusetts Lighting Companies since the time of its formation in 1903 has been interesting. At that time it owned three small companies in the eastern part of this state. At present the Massachusetts Lighting Companies has 19 operating companies, 17 of which are supplying gas or electricity, or both, in 27 cities and towns throughout the state. Taken as a whole, the net sales of these properties show an increase of more than 8 per cent over the previous year. Net sales of the operating companies for 39 out of the last 60 months have shown increases over the corresponding months of the previous years. Over 50 reductions in the price of the product have been made by the 17 subsidiary companies since being acquired by the Massachusetts Lighting Companies.

The large expenditures required to bring the operating companies to their present excellent physical condition, together with funds necessary to acquire additional subsidiary companies from time to time, have caused increases in the capital from \$400,000 to the present capitalization of \$4,045,000. The company declared dividends at the rate of 4 per cent in 1904 and 1905, 5 per cent in 1906, 5 1/2 per cent in 1907, 6 per cent in 1908, 6 1/2 per cent in 1909, 6 3/4 per cent in 1910 and on July 1, 1910, the shares were placed on the present 7 per cent basis. From an analysis of the earning capacity of the companies it is not unreasonable to expect a further increase in the dividend rate.

Below are presented the changes in share capital and amount and rate of dividends declared for the years ending Dec. 31:

	Share cap't	Dividends	Rate
1911	\$3,954,500	\$271,026	7%
1910	3,352,800	215,238	6 1/2%
1909	3,350,000	149,834	4 1/2%
1908	1,664,000	94,447	6%
1907	1,444,000	73,778	5 1/2%
1906	800,000	27,818	3 1/2%
1905	695,500	20,818	4%
1904	100,000	10,000	10%

The gross earnings of the 17 operating companies for the year ending June 30, 1911, were \$544,386.07 and on June 30, 1910, were \$498,444.83, showing an increase of 74.15 per cent. Between 1905 and 1911 the operating expenses of Massachusetts Lighting Companies have shown fluctuations between 61.76 per cent and 68.45 per cent. During this period large amounts which have been expended for extensions and improvements and which might have properly been capitalized, have been either charged to operating expenses or taken out of surpluses.

Net profits have increased from 6 per cent on the outstanding capital in 1905 to nearly 8 per cent in the year 1911, while during that time they have been as high as 11 per cent, notwithstanding the fact that the capital has been increased during that period almost seven times over and that 11 reductions in price of the product have been made during the last calendar year.

The growth manifested by the Massachusetts Lighting Companies during the seven years of its existence is evidence that efficient service and fair prices to consumers bring large earnings. The prices now ruling among the operating companies are lower than the average price charged throughout the state.

The appended table shows the growth in the earnings, together with the fluctuations in operating ratio as well as net profits for a period of years:

	Gross	Oper.	Ratio	Net
1911	\$1,218,742	\$892,008	65.36%	\$326,734
1910	1,106,008	750,032	67.81%	355,976
1909	840,616	540,108	64.24%	220,428
1908	740,722	494,639	66.78%	171,583
1907	493,777	275,150	55.74%	162,099
1906	253,636	151,640	59.66%	51,457
1905	201,016	124,162	61.76%	36,590

The Massachusetts Lighting Companies established a new high record in point of gross receipts last year, the gross increase over the previous year having been 4.4 per cent. An increase of \$43,666 or 5.7 per cent in operating expenses left the operating ratio for the year at 65.83 per cent as against 65.06 per cent for the year previous. Total net earnings were \$376,089, but the increase in interest charges of \$15,689 caused by carrying large construction accounts, made for a slight reduction in net profits applicable to dividends. The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1911,

PAN HANDLE'S RISE IN MARKET CAUSES SOME DISCUSSION

NEW YORK—At its new record price Pan Handle is selling on an income basis of barely 4.75 per cent. Its best friend would hardly assert that on its merits the stock was entitled to sell on a basis less than that of Pennsylvania. At 123 Pennsylvania returns 4.87 per cent.

It looks like more than a coincidence that marketwise Pan Handle acts much as Norfolk & Western did for the better part of a year before the rate was increased from 5 per cent to 6 per cent. Those who bid Norfolk up to 108 1/2 in March, 1910, a year and a half before it actually went upon a 6 per cent basis, were not fooled nor were they merely fortunate that dividend and market finally came their way. The buying originated with men who knew precisely what they were doing, because they were in a position to know the broad plan upon which Norfolk & Western was being administered. And knowing it so well they were entirely satisfied to be a year and a half ahead of the crowd.

Pan Handle's mere earnings record does not compel one to believe that an increase in dividend is at hand. From one point of view it might look strange if directors should increase the rate at the close of the year in which gross went off \$2,000,000, even though net did gain \$350,000. It might look stranger yet if the gain in net were explained, as it largely must be, on ground of reduced maintenance. Maintenance of way was cut 16 per cent, and maintenance of equipment 7 per cent.

In 1911 Pan Handle's surplus for dividends, partly estimated, was \$4,300,000, equivalent to 6.2 per cent on \$69,142,000 common and preferred stock out. Both classes participate equally in any dividends in excess of 5 per cent, the rate both are now receiving. This is after including in charges the compulsory sinking fund appropriation of approximately \$525,000, itself equal to another 0.8 per cent on the stock.

CONNELLVILLE COKE OUTPUT

CONNELLVILLE—Production of Connellville coke in week ending Feb. 17 was the largest for a long time, the gain over previous week being over \$39,000 tons. Compared to output in week ending Jan. 13 the gain amounted to 2232 tons. Production that week was also the largest for over a year.

Shipments increased from 10,590 cars to 11,862 cars, a gain of 1272 cars, or about 40,000 tons. A shortage of cars prevented several plants from shipping full production. But little coke was stocked, however. Shortage of labor continues. Number of active ovens jumped from 30,434 to 30,392, a gain of 138 ovens.

Prices have again stiffened and sales for prompt delivery have been freely made at \$1.85. This compares with \$1.50 in November.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 28)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—Charles Snow of Smith & Herlihy.
Cincinnati, O.—Joseph Ginsburg of Marx Shoe Co., Essex.
New York, N. Y.—A. Bradshaw of Bellas Shoes & Co., 59 Lincoln st.
New York, N. Y.—Sol Katz of Blynn Shoe Co., Essex.
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. A. Ickler of N. Snellenberg & Co., Adams.
Philadelphia, Pa.—F. Grieb of J. G. Grieb & Sons, Adams.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Harry Bell, Jr., of Bell Mail Co., Tour.
Reading, Pa.—S. Swartz of Swartz & Co., San Francisco, Cal.—E. E. George, U. S. LEATHER BUYERS
Lynchburg, Va.—C. Smith and J. V. Powers of Smith Brothers Shoe Co., Essex.
St. Louis, Mo.—C. D. P. Hamilton of the International Shoe Co., Tour.
St. Louis, Mo.—Louis Wertheimer of Wertheimer & Swartz Shoe Co.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Consols	Money	Advance
do April account	78 1/2	78 1/2	1/2
Anacord	30	30	1/2
Atchison	103 1/4	103 1/4	1/2
Canadian Pacific	270	270	1/2
St. Paul	105 1/4	105 1/4	1/2
Erie	30 1/4	30 1/4	1/2
do 1st pref.	51 1/4	51 1/4	1/2
Illinois Central	135 1/2	135 1/2	1/2
Louisville & Nashville	151 1/4	151 1/4	1/2
New York Central	110 1/4	110 1/4	1/2
Pennsylvania	122 1/4	122 1/4	1/2
Reading	153 1/4	153 1/4	1/2
Southern Pacific	108	108	1/2
Union Pacific	164 1/4	164 1/4	1/2
United States Steel	60 1/4	60 1/4	1/2
do pref.	108 1/4	108 1/4	1/2

*Decline.

SHOE FIRM TAKES NEW MEMBER

Alfred C. Grover, formerly with the Thomas G. Plant Company of Boston, has become associated with the Goller Shoe Company, the name of which has been changed to the Goller-Grover Shoe Company. All liabilities have been assumed by the new corporation.

shows the cash position as very strong, indicating notes receivable of \$81,808, or total current assets of \$890,917, against which were notes payable of \$21,630, accounts payable \$10, and accrued dividends of \$69,204, or total current liabilities of \$80,844, leaving working capital of about \$800,000, which together with the funds derived from the present issue of additional shares will finance the company for practically two years.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF CONSTRUCTION BY TEXAS ROADS

Most of the New Work Is in Western and Southwestern Parts of the State—Great Farming Development

ORIENT'S PROGRAM

AUSTIN, Tex.—An unusual amount of railroad construction is in progress in Texas, mostly in the western and southwestern portions, where dividing up of ranches into farms is bringing about wonderful agricultural development.

In the lower Pan Handle, where a few years ago no railroad outlet was afforded a vast expanse of grazing territory, Atchison has been very active the last two or three years. One proposed extension is of its branch from San Angelo to Sterling City to connect with the Lamesa branch. The cut-off between Lubbock and Texico, 100 miles, is well advanced. When it is finished, through traffic that moved between Galveston and California and other points in the West will be diverted to this shorter route.

Crosbytown South Plains railroad, from Lubbock to Crosbytown, about 50 miles, is to be extended to Spur, another 50 miles.

A 50-mile extension of Acme, Quanah & Pacific is being constructed. This road is said to be owned by Frisco interests, and it is planned to ultimately extend to El Paso, about 450 miles.

Pecos Valley Southern is to be extended 100 miles through three counties which have no railroad.

Enid, Ochiltree & Western is being extended east 40 miles.

Texas Central will build from its western terminus, ultimately to Roswell, N. M., 275 miles, but this year only 50 miles, to connect with the Santa Fe. A branch will also be extended 50 miles during the year. Texas Central is owned by Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Kansas City, Mexico & Orient expects to finish the division between Ft. Stockton and Alpiing, about 75 miles, this year, and also the gap between San Angelo and Ft. Stockton. It is also constructing a branch from San Angelo south to the Southern Pacific on the Rio Grande, 150 miles.

A considerable mileage of Mexico, San Antonio & Gulf will be finished this year. It will run from San Antonio to the lower Rio Grande valley, about 260 miles. Missouri, Kansas & Texas will build its own line between Austin and San Marcos, 50 miles, during the year, if lease for use of International & Great Northern track is not renewed.

In central Texas construction in progress is that of cut-off of Houston & Texas Central, 50 miles. Port Bolivar Iron Ore railroad is to be extended to the Santa Fe in Oklahoma, 150 miles. It is owned by the Santa Fe and was built for giving an outlet for ore beds being developed near Ore City.

In East Texas a new north-and-south line will be established by connecting Orange & Northwestern, a Frisco property, and Marshall & East Texas, owned by St. Louis interests identified with the Frisco. This will necessitate the filling in of a gap of about 125 miles.

ARLINGTON MILLS MEETING

At the annual meeting of the Arlington Mills stockholders the officers elected were: Clerk, C. Eaton Pierce; treasurer, Franklin W. Hobbs; directors, George E. Ballard, Livingston Cushing, Robert H. Gardner, Franklin W. Hobbs, James R. Hooper, George E. Kunhardt, Charles W. Leonard, William K. Richardson, Richard S. Russell, George M. Whitin, William Whitman. At the subsequent meeting of the directors, William Whitman was re-elected president.

BOSTON IMPORTERS PREPARE TO BUY MORE WOOL IN LONDON

Need of Supplementing Domestic Supplies in Order to Keep Pace With the Demands of Manufacturers Is Quite Apparent, and Foreign Stock Sells Better

The tendency to look abroad for wools with which to supplement the rather limited supplies of domestic clips, in some important lines, is emphasized by preparations made during the past week or more to secure crossbreds at the March London sales, which will open next Tuesday.

Quite a number of Boston houses will be represented at this coming series, greater confidence in the prospect of a ready sale here for imported stock being manifested than has been observed heretofore for nearly two years.

Reports of some slackening of trade in the European market for woolen fabrics encourage the hope that a slightly easier tone may prevail and thus enable American purchasers to operate on a basis more advantageous to them. If the buyers who bid on American account refrain from excessive competition and eagerness in their efforts to secure what they require, this hope may be realized.

The listing for the series closed Feb. 26, with the net available amount, including 14,000 old stock, 191,000 bales.

Recent arrivals of foreign wools have found ample recognition in the trade here and good sales have been made. In fact the market is ready to absorb all kinds of offerings, foreign or domestic, that can be readily utilized in current production by the mills.

In territory stock the call is steady for the better class of fine and fine medium. More quarter-blood could be sold if it were not comparatively scarce and very firmly held. The prices quoted on medium territory are around 23@23 1/2 cents for half-blood, one half cent higher for three eighths blood and one half cent higher still for quarter-blood.

In domestic fleeces of practically all kinds a similar condition is reported. They are scarce and firm and dealers are content to hold them rather than accept bids under the general holding level.

There is a fair market for scoured

wools, and pulled stock is given consideration by purchasers. In various lines there is sufficient inquiry to indicate that buyers are ready to operate whenever a favorable opportunity presents itself, although hoping that the stringency in certain lines may be overcome by imports in greater quantity.

There is less contracting ahead in the growing sections, because the apparent readiness of eastern dealers to bargain for clips in advance of shearing had given the sheep-owners the impression that higher prices could be obtained by holding out for them. Considerable of the newly shown Arizona wool is booked for Boston, and new wools from the Southwest will soon be available on the market. In Utah and Nevada the prices offered to growers earlier in the season no longer appeal to them, but buyers from this market have their limit, and are operating conservatively.

Encouraging reports continue to come from the goods end of the industry. There are a fair number of repeat orders for spring and a good aggregate business has been done on heavyweight productions by the manufacturers. On the whole the outlook now is better than it has been at the corresponding period for two or three seasons.

An indication of conditions prevailing is afforded by the showing of shipments of raw material this year during January and February in the Boston market. They continue to run far ahead of receipts and far ahead of the amount reported shipped last year in the same two months, the margin in that comparison being about 15,000,000 pounds on a total of approximately 50,000,000, which is a rather striking exhibit.

While sales are not running as large in quantity now as they did a while ago, there are forwardings on contracts previously placed which keep the average movement at a high rate per week.

AN APPEAL TO THE EMPLOYEES

NEW YORK—It is a good sign of recognition of the "man behind the gun" in the transportation field when a great system like Southern Pacific sends to each of its 40,000 employees such a communication as the following:

"Every man who makes a suggestion that will improve the service will get recognition and credit. It doesn't make any difference what position you hold. Every position in a railroad is important, and the management pledges itself to take you, individually, at your own valuation if you make good."

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

TRADE-TRAINING SHIP
IS PLAN TO HELP BOYS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The question of how to deal with the perplexing problem of boy labor has for many years been one of the subjects which has baffled the educationist and philanthropist alike.

A short time ago the Times published a manifesto dealing with the matter, the employment of boys on vans being the principal question raised. Boys are much wanted as assistants on vans. They obtain a job easily at low wages and in a year or two, not having been fitted for any trade or calling during the most important years of their lives, are turned out to seek employment as young men. This mode of employment has been well christened "blind alley" work, for it leads, literally, to nowhere.

To remedy this state of things Lord Northampton evolved a scheme which has been taking shape for some time past. It is proposed to station a training ship in the Thames off the Temple pier, in which boys employed in any blind alley work can be taught a skilled trade, so that when the end of the alley is reached they will find themselves equipped for useful work and able to earn good wages. Van and truck boys, office and lift boys, workmen, newsboys and boxmakers are among the class who will principally benefit by the training ship, for these boys are too old to join organizations already instituted, such as boy scouts, cadet corps and lads' brigades.

As it is, when these boys, who are mostly between 15 and 17 years of age, leave off work they wander about the streets and amuse themselves at such cheap entertainments as are within the range of their purses. The most important feature of the training ship to the educationist is that it will afford a place where they can spend their evenings in learning to be essentially valuable citizens.

The government are to be asked to supply the ship, which is to be fitted up with workshops for carpenters, wheelwrights, smiths, farriers, harness and saddle makers, fitters and painters. Recreation, too, is to be provided in the form of gymnasium, boxing and rowing contests. Friday is always to be an "off night," and will be devoted to concerts, lectures, theatrical performances and other amusements. Good reading rooms, club rooms, canteen and gymnasium will be provided.

During the first year about 300 boys will be employed on the ship, and if the scheme proves to be useful, the number will be increased up to 400. Further developments will mean more ships, and these, no doubt, will follow.

ANGLO-GERMAN CONVERSATIONS
POINT TO NEW ERA OF FRIENDSHIP

Visit of Lord Haldane to Berlin and Statement of Imperial Chancellor Are Indicative of Peace Move

FEELING IS CHANGED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Lord Haldane has returned to London and it is impossible to go beyond speculation with regard to his mission to Berlin. It is noticeable, however, that the critics on both sides of the North sea, who were most skeptical on the subject, have now been forced to admit the fact that he did not go to Berlin to be received by the Emperor, the chancellor and the heads of the foreign office merely by way of an afternoon call.

The wildest guesses are being made at the negotiations which have undoubtedly been initiated. They consist of anything from the cession of Walvisch bay to the construction of the Baghdad railway, and from the question of espionage to that of the reduction of armaments.

As a matter of fact there is little doubt that Lord Haldane's visit was to pave the way for a general agreement on all subjects possible between the two countries. Mr. Churchill's speech, made simultaneously with Lord Haldane's visit, was made with the concurrence of the cabinet and was undoubtedly intended to show that if the shipbuilding rivalry was to be pressed forward the cabinet were prepared to go to any length to maintain the supremacy of the fleet.

Rivalry Is Extreme

At the same time, the question of rival armaments is becoming almost ridiculous, if such a word can be used to express so dangerous a situation. It is quite impossible that either the German people or the people of the United Kingdom can wish to see this unprofitable expenditure continued, and if Lord Haldane can succeed in finding a way out of the difficulty, with the assistance of Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, they will have achieved something for which both nations cannot be sufficiently grateful.

It is understood that the Emperor is as absolutely desirous as the King that a modus vivendi should be arrived at. It is scarcely necessary today to dwell on the enormous service which the Emperor himself has rendered to the peace of Europe.

During all the years of his reign, though possessing the finest fighting machine in Europe, he has never once shown anything but the most sincere desire for peace. Had this not been so, it is almost impossible that a European war could on more than one occasion have been avoided, and this being so there is every probability that the old strained relations will pass away and that the two people will find that they have no real causes for disagreement.

It is well known that Sir Ernest Cassel has been as anxious to bring about a rapprochement between the two countries from a financial standpoint as Lord Haldane has been from a military standpoint.

The presence of three such Englishmen simultaneously in the German capital as Lord Haldane, Lord Charles Bessborough and Sir Ernest Cassel is no coincidence, and there is consequently every reason to believe that the turning in the long lane of Anglo-German disagreements has at last been passed, and that a better condition of things will exist from henceforth.

German Viewpoint Shown

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—During the course of the first reading of the estimates for the current year, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, said with reference to some remarks made by two deputies with regard to the announcement made by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons on the subject of the relations between England and Germany, that he wished to make the following announcement, namely that when Lord Haldane, the English minister of war, was in Germany, although he was not authorized to enter into any definite agreements he nevertheless discussed, with the full consent of the British cabinet, the various points in which the interests of the two countries came into contact; the object of the discussion being to establish a basis for relations of greater confidence.

Continuing, the imperial chancellor explained that the exchange of views was welcomed on the side of Germany, and that the German navy, said M. Delcasse, owed its present rank to its policy of a fixed program, and France, with her skill and inventive genius, might be expected to do even better. A sustained effort was needed and it was the duty of Parliament to show the world that the French nation was capable of exerting it.

BAVARIAN REGENT
MAY RESIGN AND
CABINET CHANGE

(Special to the Monitor)

MUNICH, Bavaria—The great losses sustained by the Center party in the recent elections for the Bavarian Diet and the repeated victories of the Social Democrat candidates have given rise to the rumor that the Regent is about to abdicate in favor of his son Prince Ludwig, and also that a new cabinet will be shortly formed. Both these measures would be far from distasteful to the young Bavarians.



Lord Haldane leaving British embassy in Berlin with his brother

(Copyright by Central News)

took the form of a number of conversations of a thorough and frank description, which conversations, he added, would be continued.

Details Are Impossible

In conclusion Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg expressed the hope that the House would agree with him when he declared that it was impossible at that moment to go into any detail. He did not, he said, wish to delay in announcing to the Reichstag that the conversations had taken place as well as to explain to them the objects in view.

It is interesting to note that the announcement of the imperial chancellor was received in a sympathetic manner throughout the House.

It is an encouraging fact that, judging from the general expression of opinion in many of the newspapers of the country, the desire for improved relations between England and Germany is steadily growing.

The Radical organ, the Vossische Zeitung, for instance, maintains that it is even now impossible to remove the feeling of jealousy between the two countries with respect to naval policy. Continuing the same paper points out that an announcement is now being made

which should ultimately result in the re-establishment of cordial relations such as formerly existed between the two countries.

Referring to the same question the Berliner Tageblatt, another Radical organ, declares that the recent events prove that the English government is now really in earnest, and it is therefore hoped that a definite settlement of the naval question will be arrived at.

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—At the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce held on Feb. 14, the chairman spoke of the universal desire of the people of Great Britain to see a real friendship established with Germany, based on mutual respect, sympathy and confidence.

"Nowhere in this country," he said, "is this feeling stronger than in Manchester." They had much in common with their German friends. There ought not to be any feeling of suspicion or misunderstanding.

The German consul in Manchester said he was particularly grateful to Mr. Stubbs, the president, for what he had said about Great Britain and Germany, and he would not fail to transmit his words to the proper quarter.

M. DELCASSE CALLS
ON FRANCE TO FACE
DEMANDS OF NAVY

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—In his speech introducing the new naval program M. Delcasse, the minister of marine, defined the functions of the French navy.

France, he declared, ought not to base her construction program on that of any other power, but should rather aim at making the French fleet a formidable force that could go anywhere and that would ensure the command of the sea in those waters which were of vital importance to France.

A fixed program, he continued, was needed in order to preserve their country from the caprice of politicians and even from the impulses of the French nation itself. The reason why Great Britain adhered to the system of annual programs was that, in order to maintain the supremacy which was of vital importance to her, she had to base her program on those of other powers.

The German navy, said M. Delcasse, owed its present rank to its policy of a fixed program, and France, with her skill and inventive genius, might be expected to do even better. A sustained effort was needed and it was the duty of Parliament to show the world that the French nation was capable of exerting it.

IMPERIAL NATURALIZATION IS AIM

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—General Smuts, minister of the interior, has announced in the Union House of Assembly that a bill for imperial naturalization had been submitted to the Union by the imperial government for its consideration. A bill, he believed, would shortly be introduced in the House of Commons giving effect to its provisions, provisions, he added, with which the Union government entirely concurred.

UNKNOWN PAPUA SEEN
BY EXPLORING PARTY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In the course of the lecture which he delivered before the Royal Geographical Society, the Hon. Miles Stanforth Smith, administrator of the territory of Papua, gave a description of the expedition which he recently led into the interior of western Papua.

The expedition, he explained, had to overcome many difficulties. Often tracks had to be cut through the thick jungle and scrub, and as the native villages were small and scattered it was difficult to obtain sufficient food for the party.

Mr. Smith gave an interesting account of the manner in which he succeeded in making friends with the bushmen encountered by his party. These people, he said, had never seen white men before, and the arrival of the party consequently caused considerable excitement. At the first village they came to the natives all turned out with bows and arrows and stood shouting war cries. They thought they had to do with a marauding party and were prepared to defend their families from harm.

Seeing their evident excitement the exploring party sat down and appeared to take no notice of the natives. These then retired and some presents were accordingly sent up to their dwellings. All, however, had fled, the hostile demonstration being probably arranged to allow the women and children time to get away into the jungle. As the natives did not return the party continued their

march the next morning and in the afternoon were overtaken by the natives, who, when they found that they had no desire to hurt them, manifested the greatest joy and made them presents of food.

After that for some days little trouble was experienced in establishing friendly relations with the natives whom they met. Possibly, said Mr. Smith, by some bush telegraph they had notified the other tribes that we had no desire to injure them. In many instances the friendship of the natives was of great service to the party. Not only were they able to buy food, but the natives showed them the jungle tracks and in one instance took the whole party over a wide river in their canoes.

In summing up the results of the expedition the lecturer said that they had traveled approximately 524 miles through totally unexplored country, 374 miles of which was accomplished on foot and 150 by river. They now had data for estimating the population of the whole territory with some accuracy; they had discovered deposits of coal in two places along the watershed of the river Kikor, the coal country along the upper waters of which was most extensive; and they had found sago growing inland as far as they had penetrated and at an elevation up to 3500 feet. Lastly they had established friendly relations with the natives everywhere and successfully avoided all fighting.

GUN-RUNNERS FIND
BRITISH TOO AWAKE
AND TRAFFIC CEASES

(Special to the Monitor)

ALLAHABAD, India—That the operation of the British squadron engaged in suppressing the arms traffic in the Persian gulf have been eminently successful would seem to be proved by a report which has reached the Pioneer from Muscat stating that a regular stagnation has settled upon the gun-running trade.

The same journal has also received a report from the frontier that no ventures on a large scale are likely to be undertaken, and reading this report in conjunction with the one from Muscat it would seem that both the traders in Afghanistan and the merchants in Arabia are coming to the conclusion that gun-running no longer pays.

This is just what the British authorities have been endeavoring to impress upon the gun-runners, and their success in doing so should come as welcome news to those officers and men of the British navy who have been engaged for so many months in the arduous and little noticed operations in the uncongenial surroundings of the Persian gulf.

COMPLETE KONGO
PROHIBITION URGED

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—In the course of the discussion on the Kongo estimates the minister of the colonies announced that he personally was in favor of the complete prohibition of the sale of alcohol to natives, but before such a measure could be rendered effective joint action would have to be taken by the powers. He went on to announce that the government would take measures for the construction of the lower Kongo-Katanga railway, which he considered to be an absolute necessity.

EDUCATION BILL
PASSED BY DUMA

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The Duma bill providing for the introduction of general elementary education in Russia has been passed by the council of the empire, though in a considerably amended form.

INDIA TO CHANGE CAPITAL SOON

(Special to the Monitor)

ALLAHABAD, India—It is understood that the government of India will move down from Simla to the new capital after the next hot weather and that a number of houses have been secured for occupation by government officials. It is probable, moreover, that temporary buildings may be put up so as to reduce the smallest limits any camps that may have to be formed.

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EDUCATION SOCIETY
AIDS JEWISH GENIUS
TO WIN OPPORTUNITY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking at a dinner in support of the funds of the Education Aid Society, Sir Rufus Isaacs, the attorney-general, explained that the society had been in existence for four years, its object being to promote, develop and preserve talents possessed by members of the Jewish community which might otherwise be wasted.

Persons who were specially gifted were, he said, often hindered, and in many cases actually prevented by straightened means from pursuing careers for which they were particularly fitted in connection with music, the sciences, literature, or art, and the funds of this society were used to assist such people in a manner which aimed at obtaining the best possible return for the expenditure incurred. A committee of experts considered the qualifications of the various applicants for assistance as regards ability, capacity and, above all, character, selecting only those who were specially gifted and likely to become ornaments to the community.

Sir Rufus went on to point out that the money advanced was regarded not as a gift but as a loan, in order to enable the recipient to preserve a spirit of complete independence and to regard the assistance which he received not as an act of charity but as a debt which he or she would repay when able to find the money.

Eleven members of the Jewish community, he said, had with the help of the society obtained first-class honors at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, while others had distinguished themselves in music and the arts, especially in painting and the sciences. In this way the efforts of the society were yielding a rich harvest, and were helping to engrave on England's roll of fame the names of Jews who were fortunate enough to be citizens of this country.

BAND-MARCHING
POPULAR IN PARIS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The custom of marching military bands through the streets, which has long been a picturesque feature in the life of French provincial towns, has recently been revived in Paris after a lapse of 20 years, by M. Millerand, the new minister of war. The revival is proving extremely popular, and large and enthusiastic crowds follow the bands as they march. It has been arranged that these "retravertes militaries" shall take place every Saturday evening.

KAWACHI TO BE COMMISSIONED

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKYO, Japan—The Japanese super-dreadnought Kawachi, which was recently completed for service and which is to be commissioned in March, is a vessel of 20,800 tons displacement with a speed of 20 knots. Her armament consists of 12 12-inch guns and 10 6-inch and she is provided in addition with five torpedo tubes. Her sister ship the Settsu is nearing completion and should be ready for commissioning in the autumn. The cost of these two vessels is over £2,000,000 each.

NEW BULGARIAN LINE OPENED

(Special to the Monitor)

SOPHIA, Bulgaria—The new railway line from Tzarev to Gabrovo has now been opened by King Ferdinand. It is 11 miles in length and connects the important industrial town of Gabrovo with the trans-Balkan railway line from Timova to Stara Zagora.

RISE OF RENTALS IN
PARIS MORE MARKED
THAN EVER BEFORE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The rise in rentals has been much more marked during the past year than ever before. The reason is that assessments for the taxation of house property are made only every 10 years in France.

Landlords continue to be taxed according to these assessments during the entire period of 10 years. Once the assessment is made and registered, the French landlord can raise the rentals of his tenants without being liable to any revision of the valuation of his property until the next decade. This law was voted in 1890, and the results of the 1910 assessments, which required a whole year to complete, have just recently been made public.

It appears that there are 9,613,042 buildings in France (government buildings excepted). These include dwellings, factories and warehouses.

According to the assessments the entire rental value of these buildings amounts to more than 3,500,000,000 francs and their rental value to more than 65,000,000,000 francs.

The rentals all over France average an increase of about 4 per cent. In Paris where the house property amounts to about one third of the total value, there are certain districts, such as fashionable shopping centers, where rentals have risen 50 per cent during the last decade. It must be remembered that the greatest rise in rentals dates from 1911, and the general statistics for this intervening period will not be known until 1921.

OCTROI DUTIES
OF FRANCE PROVE
MOST LUCRATIVE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—Foreign travelers who are unused to the exactions of octroi are apt to rebel at the minute inspection of baggage and motors at the entrance of French towns. Yet this system is one of the most lucrative forms of revenue for municipalities.

According to statistics drawn up by M. Robert Ducas, the councillor of exterior commerce, octroi duties all over France brought in no less than £305,000,000 in 1910. In Paris alone the revenue from these duties amounted to £115,000,000.

Duties were paid on 1505 different articles in 1905, but this figure has increased to 1522. Of course the largest sums are derived from duties on food supplies. Next in rank are alcoholics, then combustibles, grains, etc.

GREENLAND TO BE EXPLORED

(Special to the Monitor)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—An extensive expedition, under the leadership of the Arctic explorer, Captain Koch, is being got ready for exploration work in Greenland. It is not expected, however, that any attempt will be made by the expedition to reach the north pole.

CATERER WRITES PLAY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir Joseph Lyons, the well known caterer, has written a one-act play which is to be produced at the Palace theater. It is described as a story of the wild West.

SOUTHEAST LAND VALUE RISEN

(Special to the Monitor)

SOUTHEAST, Eng.—Seventy years ago land in the main road of Southend, the popular seaside resort within 40 miles of London, sold at £5 a foot, now it fetches £84.

THE HOME FORUM

CHINA TO LOSE HER ANCIENT NEW YEAR

CHINA'S New Year, as it has been celebrated for thousands of years, has probably been celebrated for the last time this year. The western calendar has been adopted, and has already come into use in most of the offices associated with the republican government. Shopkeepers and traders, however, were not expected to adopt the new system until after this Chinese New Year was finished, that is, until after Feb. 17, when they closed their books. No names are being given so far to the months of the year, and they are being designated simply by numbers, as is the case in Japan, whilst it is something like this also with the days of the week. Sunday is being called "Lai Pei Yat" (joss day), Monday is "Lai Pei Yat" (Sunday one day more), and so on.

As is perhaps well known, the Chinese year is a lunar one, but its commencement is regulated by the sun. The new year falls on the first new moon after the sun enters Aquarius, that is to say, not before Jan. 21, nor after Feb. 19. As the next year, according to the Chinese calendar, would begin on Feb. 18, it is as late as it is possible for it to be with a margin of a single day.

The Chinese feasts are almost as certain as the western movable ones, for by the addition of an intercalary month every three years or so, the differences are roughly adjusted. This indefiniteness with regard to time is one of the

features of Chinese life which strikes most foreigners, and it can be readily understood how it affects business, though it must not be forgotten that most of the Chinese in the treaty ports have long ago adopted the more convenient western method of reckoning time.

Reference has already been made to the fact that the Chinese have no games for the days. But their inexactitude in the matter of time is further exemplified by the fact that they have no week, in our acceptance of the term. This want of definiteness as regards time is shown in reckoning a person's age. A child born on the last day of the old

year is reckoned 2 years old next day, for as each new year arrives, all the inhabitants of China add a year to their lives. All these social customs, as well as business relations, will be considerably affected by the change of calendar but it will be seen that the greater exactitude should be a great encouragement to the cause of progress in China.

In closing, it may be of interest to quote a few of the peculiar expressions in use by the common people for the expression of short periods of time: The time it would take to drink a cup of tea; to drink a cup of hot tea; to eat a meal; to eat a bowl of rice, or for an incense stick to burn.

MOVING DAY SCENE IN MEXICO



CARGADORES, OR CARRIERS, WITH HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS

THE illustration shows a familiar scene in the streets of Mexico on moving day. Burden bearing is relegated to human beings far more often in those regions than it is in the United States. The furniture is carried from one place to the new home on large flat supports with handles, two men to a carrier. In the United States it is sad enough to see one's household belongings exposed to the rude gaze of strangers on the

streets, as they are being lifted into the shelter of the furniture van, but here the homely items, chair and sofa, table and lamp, are declared before the eyes of the many for blocks of more or less adventurous travel, so that half one's acquaintances may know if they choose that the back breadth of the armchair upholstery does not match the front and the chifferoni handles are growing rickety.

English Customs Survive in Kentucky

There is a quaint sketch in the Century magazine that shows an unusually artistic picture of life in the Kentucky mountains, where the old traditions of the early English settlers of the land are retained in pristine freshness. The old ballads are sung and many old words and customs survive that have been forgotten by other Americans. One passage of the story describes the interior of a mountain home and says:

After dinner, Aunt Polly Ann took the guest in "to other house" (the other main room) to show off her "pretty work," beautiful coverlets in elaborate patterns the very names of which were fascinating. "Dogwood Blossom" and "Trailing Vine" was one, "Queen Anne's Flower Pot" was another, "June Posies and Winter Wreath" was a third. There were piles of bright-colored blankets and hangings from the joists, dozens of gaily striped linsey petticoats. For the last she said there was always a steady sale, and specially of late, when more and more women were getting too trilling to do their own weaving.

"But all the world's getting trilling," she complained, "both women and men. Now, maybe you won't believe it when I tell you there's a sight of men nowadays would rather buy a bedstead than make one. Look at them two 'steads there. My man made 'em 53 year' gone, and they good as they ever were. 'T' hain't nary thing in my house that hain't hand-made." She displayed other substantial articles of furniture, and also pointed with pride to an old flint-lock musket which had accompanied her great grandfather through the revolution.

Beneath the musket, on the "fire-board," lay a spindle-shaped, wooden object, black with age. "A dulcimer," Aunt Polly Ann explained. "My man made it, too, always-ago. Dulcimers used to be all the music there was in this country, but banjos is coming in now."

Artists and Heroism

Woodbury Pulsifer, at the Maine Society's reunion in New York, praised the sturdy perseverance of Maine's sons. "Perseverance, pluck, self-denial," said Mr. Pulsifer, "those are the qualities that bring Maine boys success."

"It was a Maine boy in Paris—he is a successful sculptor today—who was sought out in his garret in the Rue Boissier by a rich friend who wished to invite him to a new year's luncheon."

"The rich friend, who hadn't yet decided on the hour for the luncheon, said: 'I don't know whether to set it for 12 o'clock or 1. By the way, old chap, when do you lunch, as a rule?'"

"Thursdays," said the Maine boy.—New York Tribune.

Encouragement for Women

Service is far more important to the development of human creatures than most of its rewards. The great progress of women in liberty and power in our time is an inevitable consequence of the increasing relative value of their work.—Harpers Weekly.

MAKERS OF THE KING'S JEWELS

It is just about 200 years since the sign of "Ye King's Arms" was erected in the Haymarket, London, about the door of Messrs. Garrards, where it remained until recently, when it was removed to Albemarle street. "Garrards in the Haymarket," Garrards still remains to many people.

This firm of jewelers were the makers of the King's crown for the Delhi durbar, and of the royal scepter for the coronation, into which the Cullinan diamond was so cunningly worked. When the King sailed in the Medina for India he was accompanied by a representative of Garrards, who returned with him by the same vessel.

The story of Garrards has been told

Women as Farmers

Mrs. Ruth Litt, who has a big farm down on Long Island, where she picks thousands of ears of corn and grinds up hundreds of pounds of sausage, told the members of the Rainy Day Club the other day at the Hotel Astor that the best thing for any woman was to get back to the soil.

"Gardening is a splendid profession for a wage-earning woman," she said. "Just think what a gardener gets! He earns from \$750 to \$1000 a year, and receives in addition a lovely cottage with running water and heat and light. He gets in addition milk, eggs and butter, fresh vegetables and one chicken a week."

Mrs. Litt added that farm work gave plenty of room for mental development and said that it would be especially good for clubwomen.—New York Sun.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Feathers and Fame

Glancing over an illustrated page lately the writer was led to wonder what could possibly be the creature with a big head, long neck, enormous eyes and a beak, top of a small body that illustrated a little sketch. Stopping to read one finds that the queer creature is an owl, though it looks like something out of "Alice in Wonderland" or wherever there are fabulous birds and beasts found. The story is told in a book called "Of Distinguished Animals," by H. Perry Robinson.

He says that they owned a pair of beautiful owls, of big fluffy feathers and the usual solemn gaze that seems to indicate so much wisdom. Once on a very hot day, soon after their purchase, one of the owls flew across the yard and settled down, as it chanced, right on the spot where stood there just leaked an occasional drop from the end. The owl shook its head after the first drop or two fell on its head and then apparently decided that it was raining. Now he knew that when it rained it rained all

Many of us will agree that those who have helped us most in the spiritual region have been least aware of it. The true messengers of God to our souls are not those who feel their quivers full of arrows to be aimed at us, but those whose own eye being singly and steadfastly fixed on the goal which is also ours, have so lived in its light that their whole being shone with its radiance. Those in short who can help faith are those who walk with God.—Caroline Stephen, "The Vision of Faith."

Eternally Young

A little sun, a little rain,
A soft wind blowing from the west—
And woods and fields are sweet again
And the warmth within the mountain's breast.

So ample is the earth we tread
So quick with love and life her frame
Ten thousand years have dawned and fled
And still her magic is the same.

A little love, a little trust,
A soft impulse, a sudden dream,
And life as dry as desert dust
Is fresher than a mountain stream,
So simple is the heart of man,
So ready for new hope and joy,
Ten thousand years since it began
Have left it younger than a boy.

—Stopford A. Brooke.

Expressiveness of Voice

"Her voice was ever soft, gentle, and low—an excellent thing in woman"—because the tones of the voice betokened the lovely qualities of tenderness, unselfishness and humility. No organ of the body is more truly indicative of character and mental states than is the voice, says Scribners. A melodious voice attracts us; a strident voice repels us. A strain of sentiment creeps into our voice, and our hearers sense at once the feeling behind it. A friend of mine maintains that he can read character correctly at the first hearing of a voice. What persuasive power lies in a noble, mellifluous utterance! Bryan's sonorous, fluent tones are among his most effective oratorical weapons.

ABOUT PUBLICITY AND AUTHORSHIP

THERE are many who lament the change in the relation of publisher and author, saying that of old the publisher was the one to dance anxious attendance on the men of the pen, petitioning for their favors and urging them to fulfillment of some contract to produce a masterpiece by Tuesday week. Yet it would seem as if in those earlier days writers were easier to be had than the appliances of the printer, and this should have given the owner of a press the whip hand. Thus there is some other reason than demand and supply which has set the publisher on haughty high, today and made the trembling author approach him as one hedged

with portentous dignity if nothing more. The reason is found not in the great increase of writing men who vie with one another for publication so much as in the enormous increase of the power of the press. The writer had, in simpler days, the natural precedence which the higher product should have over the more mechanical resources which the work of the publisher and printer imply. When a big publishing house today accepts one's book it is the power of advertising lying behind the printing of the page, or rather going before to herald it, which really makes this acceptance a matter for joy to the impecunious author. If it were merely a matter of getting him

self printed, that were easy enough. The thing is to get published, to be made public. The magic word publicity is connoted here, and it is the vast network of business resources in the midst of which his actual printing press is working which constitutes a publisher's claim to a seat among the mighty. Publicity is power.

But for all that there is something appealing and idyllic in the recent announcement of a book of poetry printed by the poet's own hand. The Maverick press is a hand press and Hervey White is the poet who perhaps sets up his lines originally in the types, if he is indeed an expert printer, and then stamps off his tuncful pages one by one to carry his heart afar.

This was the way of old. The ballad sheet is not so far distant a device but that one reads of some contemporary rhymester who has sold thousands of copies of his verses, printed by his own hand and carried about the country. When men in older days had anything to complain of in the conduct of public men or their conduct of affairs a broadside was printed by some aspiring Junius and the author became his own publisher, distributing the thing by hand. Now the newspaper and the daily press serve to advertise the output of the press itself, to carry news of the books of poems that are pouring forth, and to print, too, the political opinions of the many as voiced by the journal of their patronage.

After all a newspaper is built up by its readers, since when it prints what they do not respond to it has no objective. Therefore at last analysis it is the big public which is the patron of literature nowadays, no middleman at all. Of old the monarch or royal duke, and later the men of acknowledged authority, took the place of the modern systems of publicity. We all know what the faint praise and civil leer of Addison did for a contemporary's fame. But now it is the smile on the face of the reader of the newspaper that makes for literary success. If he likes his paper he reads it and he reads the advertisements, too. Then if your newly published book is well advertised in the papers, nicely noted by the critics, you will find your readers. Of course the big publishing houses have other means of publicity, but undoubtedly the advertising of the press by the press is the greatest influence today in forwarding the interest of authors.

RIGHT SPEECH

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EXPERIENCE proves that our speech has an important bearing on our lives. It is therefore well to pause occasionally amid life's activities, quietly to review our habits of speech. Thus we may ascertain its purpose, learn its importance, and realize more fully its possibilities. The value of speech lies in its spiritual import. Right speech is the product of right thought, and in turn it is a power promoting right thought and right conduct. Its proper use is to elucidate truth, not to obscure it. Even although speech appears to be grossly misused, we should not conclude that speech is an evil. Rather should we seek all the more diligently to fulfill its true purpose. A due recognition of its possibilities lessens our tendency to rehearse evil or to indulge in idle words. As our speech improves our lives improve. The apostle says, "He that will love life,

and see good days, let him refrain his tongue from evil, and his lips that they speak no guile."

Amid human conditions there is usually much good apparent. This indicates, though feebly, maybe, the presence of perfection. It is readily conceded by most thinkers that the supreme Being whom we best know as God is perfect; and logically, man, made in His image and likeness, reflects this perfection. Despite the evidence trumped up by material sense man's perfection remains unsullied, because God's work can never be altered or impaired. To human sense, however, perfection appears gradually. The wise course is to make the most of the good that is evident however slight it be. We are able to do this by ceasing to speak unnecessarily of the evil that is apparent, and by duly acknowledging every manifestation of good. This brings us nearer to the practical possibility of obeying Jesus' command, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

As we grow in wisdom our words become fewer and better chosen. Silence may sometimes conceal ignorance, but it usually denotes discretion. One step toward right speaking is to cease talking for talking's sake, and to use no more words than the occasion really demands. The true test of speech is its utility. Simplicity, brevity, and propriety are commended by the Master in his concise injunction: "Let your communication be Yea, yea; Nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil."

It is not always the rich who are extravagant. Neither is it those who have many worth-while words to speak who talk most. Voluble talking not unfrequently goes hand-in-hand with meager accomplishment. Increase of true knowledge neither justifies nor encourages extravagant speech. The apostle Peter says, "Add . . . to knowledge temperance."

The constant expression of mere human opinion bedims spiritual perception. Every one has the right to perfect freedom of thought. It is a fact, nevertheless, that greater freedom is gained by forsaking our limited opinions and the expression of them, and adopting the infinite ideas emanating from the divine Mind. Erring human opinion is largely based upon pride and selfishness; it is the product of the carnal mind, which the Scriptures tell us, is "enmity against God." By ridding ourselves of material beliefs we gain increased spiritual understanding, a stronger faith in God. Abraham, whose faith has become proverbial, was called the "Friend of God." We are privileged to enjoy upon the same terms, similar friendship, with all the blessings this close communion brings.

Idle words are doubly unprofitable. They waste time and opportunity, and in addition demand time and effort for correction. Our idleness lessens in proportion as our idle speaking lessens, and vice versa. By speaking only "busy words," words which are busy cheering and uplifting, we are able to proceed more continuously with constructive work.

The imperfections of others should not provoke our unkind criticism. Errors hitherto wholly unsuspected occasionally crop out in spoken words. This affords an opportunity to destroy the evil. The ability to turn defeat into victory is the mark of a skillful general. So is it in our conflict with error in ourselves, when error is seen as error, the very mistake may be turned to good account. The gross injustice of carping at the evil voiced by another is evident, especially when we remember that he may have immediately recognized his mistake, learned one more lesson in self-knowledge and begun patiently to correct this error. Of the two evils, the unguarded expression of evil, and the idle gossip about this indiscretion, the latter appears to be the more heinous. Instead of carping we have the opportunity to forgive. By destroying our own sense of evil, we lessen the sum total of human iniquity.

Every normal individual loves right speech. We may not be able at once to define what it is that appeals to us, but a little thoughtful consideration reveals the fact that what wins our respect is the truth and love which prompt right words. Harsh words are never necessary, never profitable. Kind words are ever welcome. The poet's gentle reminder is opportune:

"Speak gently: 'tis a little thing,
Dropped in the heart's deep well;
The good, the joy that it may bring,
Eternity shall tell."

Gardens in the Air

There is no place for vacant lot gardens in the congested business districts of cities where their beauty and freshness would be most grateful. But there is room for them on the roofs of skyscrapers that overtop surrounding buildings. Moreover the higher stories of these skyscrapers rise into a purer and fresher air than can be found without going many miles into the country. The wonder is that more of them have not been utilized for residence. New York has an ordinance against residence in commercial buildings, but a municipal official may issue permits, says the Minneapolis Tribune.

One of these has been asked for by Dr. Emmet, a well-known book collector and philanthropist, who has lived for nearly half a century on the corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-ninth street, where he has gradually accumulated a hundred feet square, worth \$500,000. Obligated to abandon this site for a residence, he has arranged to reserve the upper story and roof of the 16-story skyscraper that is to occupy it. The upper floors will be designed and arranged for his living quarters and the roof will be laid out as a formal Italian garden with rare plants and shrubs. It is not likely that any building in this neighborhood will overtop Dr. Emmet's edifice. Here seems to be a hint for utilizing the waste space on the roofs of high buildings in congested localities for purposes broader than individual comfort and luxury.

Need of Inspiration

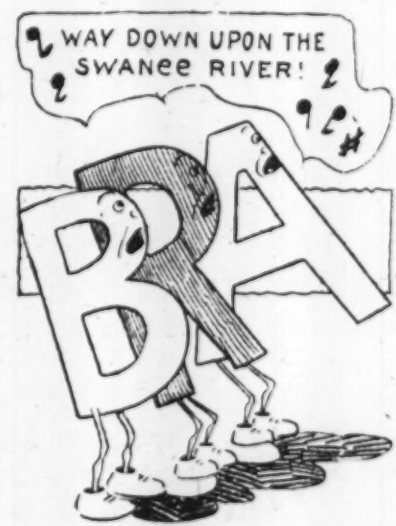
There is nothing like acute deductive reasoning for keeping a man in the dark; it might be called the technique of the intellect and the concentration upon it corresponds to that predominance of technical skill in art which ends in its degradation of the artist's function, unless new inspiration and invention come to guide it.—George Eliot.

When men speak evil of thee, live so that nobody may believe them.—Plato.

Some Piano Classics

Some one asks Josef Hofmann to name half a dozen piano classics of about the difficulty of Beethoven's "Sonata Pathétique" or Liszt's "Rhapsody No. 2," and he replies in the Ladies Home Journal: Beethoven, sonata, op. 2, No. 3, also the one op. 10, No. 3. Schumann, Novelties No. 1, No. 5 and No. 8, also his "Forest Scenes," Grieg, suite "From Holberg's Time." Of modern works of classic merit and quality you may take MacDowell's "Woodland Sketches"; Sternberg, Impromptu in D flat (Peters edition); also Ljadov, Bipere (in English: Jackstraws).

Picture Puzzle



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, February 28, 1912

Anglo-German Relations

THAT a determined attempt is being made to improve the relations existing between the German empire and the United Kingdom is something more than a mere sensational speculation. The very fact of the violence of the repudiation by which it has been met by the organs of the armor barons is itself significant, and the reader of these diatribes might well be forgiven for commenting, like Hamlet's mother, "The lady protests too much, methinks." It is an unfortunate paradox which makes one man's food another man's poison, but the baker whose loaves are "dum-dum" bullets, or 13-inch shells, though regretting that his wares should prove indigestible to his customers, does not contemplate with resignation the liquidation inherent in the substitution of brick ovens for furnaces.

Nevertheless, as has been insisted, ad nauseam, in these columns, the liquidation is inevitable. There is nothing for these two great powers, the champions of European Protestantism, to quarrel over, beyond the demand for a place in the sun. The sun, however, which shines on the just and the unjust alike, is remarkably indifferent whether its light falls on the Black Eagle or the Union Jack, and the German can prosper and build up a great fortune in Calcutta, Melbourne or Toronto, whatever flag flies over their batteries; whilst, if it is a question of finding space for the energies of surplus population the vast colonies of East and West Africa are practically uninhabited as yet. As a matter of fact, the Teuton and the Anglo-Saxon not only should be, but must eventually be, the best of friends; and a generation which never knew Bethmann-Hollweg, or Lloyd-George, will look back and wonder what all the fuss about the sun was over. There is room and more than room enough, in the world for both the two great empires to stretch themselves, and when they learn not to listen to the incitements of those who wish to embroil them, or to dance to the pipes of the armor barons, the cloud of suspicion will evaporate.

The intense earnestness, to say nothing of the cheers, with which the statements of the chancellor and the prime minister were listened to in the Reichstag and the House of Commons ought to be satisfactory evidence enough of this. Some of the newspaper comments on either side are sufficiently bitter, it is true, to justify everything Lord Amphil of recently said on this subject; whilst one of the most discouraging criticisms came, characteristically enough, from a German Socialist, just as an English Socialist has been the fiercest denouncer of Germany in London. These, however, are the exception. The average citizen, being more interested in the price of wheat than the price of steel, views with satisfaction anything which may ultimately lead to the reduction of armaments. The world cannot live on the kind of crops raised by the sowing of Jason, and ultimately the common sense of humanity will insist on this. A real understanding between Germany and the United Kingdom would do more than most things to make war impossible, and that understanding is not only nearer today than it has been for many years, it is inevitable.

Great Revival in Maritime Trade

EXPERIENCED observers of oversea commerce say that never before has there been a period of maritime activity comparable with that through which the whole world is passing today. It began in September, 1910, and was made noticeable then by a change for the better in the shipping industry; but it did not manifest itself with much force until well along in 1911. Since then, ocean business has been growing at such a rate that the carrying capacity of vessels in practically all of the great trade currents. This has been so, it should be remembered, despite the fact that there are more and larger ships afloat now than ever before. Touching on the marvelous condition existing, the Iron Trade Review says that the demand for cargo space is beyond anything heretofore recorded; rates are at the highest known point; vessels for charter are scarce; the times are trying for the ship broker, they are the best the shipowner has ever known.

It is recalled that striking revivals in the ocean-going shipping trade occurred in 1881, after the long period of dullness following the panic of 1873, and again in 1896, following the shorter period of dullness that set in with the panic of 1893; but the volume of increase in international trade was nothing compared with the present flow of business. The present movement has not ceased to become greater and greater month by month since the change was first felt, nearly a year and a half ago.

A remarkable phase of the matter is its universality. The pressure on the ocean-carrying interests is as great in Australia as in the United Kingdom or the United States. Ships are in demand everywhere. Owners of vessels in the coastwise trade of the United States are said to be reaping a harvest. Ships that could be chartered a year ago for \$6000 a month cannot now be had for less than \$10,000. While the vessels are employed apparently to their full capacity, they are said to be handling the business promptly, congestion being observable only at Panama, where dock facilities are pronounced inadequate.

These are the facts as reported from sources reputed to be entirely reliable. Of even more interest to the general reader, perhaps, are the conclusions drawn from them. Comparing existing conditions with those prevalent after 1873 and 1893, and regarding 1907 as the beginning of the latest period of depression, it would appear that the present revival in ocean business, like those which preceded it, is to be followed by a great revival of business on land also. This, at least, is the way in which it is viewed by students of economics, who figure that if general prosperity follows in corresponding proportions to the movement of ocean commerce, the world is soon to enjoy a wonderful revival. Apparently, natural conditions rather than artificial, that is to say, conditions brought about by political movement or legislative action, by tariffs or local trade influences, are behind this revival. So far as may be seen, the law of supply and demand is simply reasserting itself; there is a turn of the tide; the pendulum is swinging back.

THERE can be nothing offensively partizan in the statement that Mr. Taft's silence is golden.

THE revelations made in the interstate commerce commission investigation into the conduct of the express business are astounding. In the hearing of Monday with reference to one of the great companies it was shown by the statistics introduced as evidence, for instance, that while its earnings from the time of its formation to date have been \$398,158,930, and while it has distributed dividends amounting to \$43,500,000, it practically began business without a cent of actual invested capital. Upon the investments it has made from its earnings its present net income is \$26,000,000.

Ability of the company to distribute \$43,500,000 in dividends from its net earnings has been due to the exorbitant charges for the carriage of articles entrusted to it by the public. As shown in previous sessions of the commission, the express companies, including the one now in question, have been doing business on loose methods, although care has been taken that blunders in the form of wrongful charges should be invariably at the cost of the public. Confession was made by one of the witnesses to 3000 overcharges made in one day by one company and to the collection of \$57,000 of overcharges in one year. This witness expressed the opinion that these overcharges were not due to the dishonesty of drivers or other employees, but, rather, represented "errors." When he admitted that the system employed today to identify prepaid packages is faulty, and added that his company would "welcome an improved system," Commissioner Lane assured him that at the proper time the commission would furnish an improved system that would prevent collection on packages at both ends.

But something more than a check upon the express companies' method of dealing with the public is now called for. The revelations of this investigation have strengthened the widespread conviction that the government should take the package and parcel carrying business into its own hands. In this connection there is certain to be vigorous protest against "taking over the express companies" at a cost of many millions. The government does not need to take them over. All it needs to do is to establish a domestic parcels post system and the rest will take care of itself.

Ambassador Bryce Gives Advice

UNPRECEDENTED acts by Ambassador Bryce are not viewed with the same surprise or visited with the same criticism that might follow similar conduct by representatives of other nations. His status at Washington is unique, and M. Jusserand and Herr von Bernstorff would be the first to admit it. When the author of "The American Commonwealth" speaks, Americans listen; when he advises a certain course of policy, they give heed. As commentator upon and kindly critic of national educational methods he long since won the distinction of being specially invited to all important academic gatherings; more recently he has been prominent as speaker at large gatherings held in the interest of religion and religious propaganda in non-Christian lands. And now he has begun in a new role, that of adviser of congressional committees.

The discretion hitherto shown by Mr. Bryce in acting as counselor on matters of education and religion no doubt will continue in this new field. His first client, if a worthy cause may be so described, is a bill now before Congress, to which the Monitor already has alluded favorably. It purposes to give to the national legislature a legislative reference bureau similar to those now working successfully in several states of the Union, Wisconsin being the pioneer. To a man with the experience of Mr. Bryce in parliamentary and administrative life ere he became a diplomat, an appeal of this kind would be strong, especially the provision the new congressional bureau would make for a much higher grade of service in the responsible task of drafting new legislation. Were no other ends to be gained by the establishment of a legislative reference bureau of the congressional library it would be justified. But there are other ends, and the project has the complete indorsement of leading educators of the country and of political leaders of the higher type, who welcome an approach to legislation based on survey of the best that governmental experience has to offer, without respect to time or place.

IF FRANCE had ever developed on a large scale the type of religion which John Calvin, one of the greatest of Frenchmen, first allied with rigorous ethics in Geneva, the history of Franco-American relations in intellectual matters would have been very different. French aid to the revolutionists against Great Britain, French recognition of the young republic, surrender by Napoleon of the vast Mississippi valley, French political idealism via Rousseau and Jefferson, all made some impression on Americans enjoying these tokens of fraternity and good will. But then followed a long period of only the most formal political relations between the United States and France, of capture of the American intellectual leaders by the philosophy, theology, pedagogy and natural research of Germany, and of popular indifference in the United States to all aspects of French life save on the esthetic and commercial sides of Gallic evolution.

Of late years there have been signs that claims of good sense and prudence upon French and Americans demanded that each country owed to the other more study of its civilization, social aims and achievements. The process has been made the easier by the waning of Catholicism in France and of Puritanism in America. Academic institutions have begun the interchange of both students and professors, and the flowing tide of Americans to German universities has been deflected somewhat. Diplomats like Mr. Porter in Paris and M. Jusserand in Washington have fostered relations other than political and commercial by wise advocacy of plans making for more intellectual commerce by the two peoples. If American artists have found deserved recognition from French critics and have had their work purchased by French connoisseurs and by the French government, on the other hand Americans have bought lavishly of French art and have admitted French primacy in "esthetics for esthetics' sake." Of this cordial relation existing in the art world, no more striking proof has been given recently than by the consent of the Societe Nouvelle to send to the United States the exhibition of paintings and sculpture now finding its way from city to city in this country, and soon to be in Boston.

Americans will surely welcome the news from Paris that the Franco-American committee, recently organized to promote cordial

No Need to Buy Express Companies

relations between citizens of the two countries, has just taken practical measures to increase the number of scholars and lecturers interchanging academic visits and courses, and that the same body of men will soon issue in French a volume prepared by representative American educators, setting forth the methods and aims of American universities.

AT THE beginning of the present century a tour of South America was hedged about with more difficulties than was a journey through the far east. In many respects the southern hemisphere was farther away from the United States than was China. The transformation which set in about ten years ago has gradually made it possible for tourist or business traveler to reach the interiors of such countries as Brazil and Argentina, and for every one individual who has experienced the present-day novelty of South American journeying many express a desire to emulate the example after learning what is to be met with there.

Not only have the leading steamship companies prepared numerous sailings that include interior visits to the most interesting places, but a number of personally-conducted tours are now in progress. Even more than in Europe, it is essential that the South American traveler know the language of the southern nations, and in the absence of the knowledge of either Spanish or Portuguese a well-equipped guide must fill the bill.

The novelty of visiting South America could exist no longer were it but a matter of entering the great southern ports, around which magnificent cities have grown up. Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Santiago, are no longer unknown communities to many people in the United States. But it is toward the hinterlands of the Latin-American republics that those in search of the unusual now direct their paths, and for that reason the trail across the southern country grows ever wider with the travel that wends its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Natural wonders of South America are already bringing hundreds of tourists to regions that formerly knew nothing of the foreign element. By facilitating entrance and giving the visitors their money's worth, South America will soon become a regular attraction for those who make up the tourist throng as well as those who wish to be well-informed as to the world's progress.

WITH the approach of spring the thoughts of thousands of town and city people will doubtless turn this year, as usual, to the soil. Perhaps more than usual will the desire for rural life be felt and expressed this year, because the opportunities of the farmer and the gardener have been more apparent in recent months than ever before. And it is worth remarking that within the last few years school gardening associations have been established in numerous populous centers for the purpose of creating conditions that will ultimately obviate the unfitness of the average city dweller for the efficient performance of the duties of a rural husbandman. In the very necessity of the case only an infinitesimal percentage of city-bred children are sent to agricultural schools and colleges; as a rule, under ordinary circumstances, the city child has as little opportunity as the city parent to know anything of agriculture as a trade. The school gardening association was intended to open up to the city child a knowledge of agriculture that, no matter how elementary or crude, would enable him later to approach the soil with reasonable confidence in his ability to gain a livelihood from it.

There is scarcely a town or city in the country that does not contain vacant land enough to afford the school gardening associations ample scope for carrying on their work. There is hardly a town or city in the country that should not, without hesitation, provide every facility possible for activity of this kind. Whether we regard it from a social, economic or political standpoint, one of the greatest blessings that could come to the United States today would seem to be the turning of the surplus inhabitants of the overcrowded towns and cities to the country. It would mean relief of the competition in the labor market; it would mean better compensation for those naturally adapted to general industrial pursuits, it would mean a lowering of the cost of living, it would mean the removal of many and of the most glaring of the existing causes of discontent. To take grown men ignorant of farm work and farm life and plant them in the rural districts would be simply to invite distress in another form; to educate their children in the vacant lots of town and city to a fair understanding of what the soil calls for in knowledge will be to pave the way for a better future.

IT WOULD seem from the crusade just started in Chicago that the long hatpin has not gone, and, worse still, it would seem that the seeming need of it has not gone. It will strike the impartial observer that the long hatpin will probably stay as long as the apparent need of it exists. Therefore, the thing to do is to abolish the hat that calls for the long hatpin.

THERE is talk in San Francisco of establishing a municipal opera house to cost \$750,000. It should be understood out there, before matters go any farther, that building and starting an opera house do not mean establishing one.

ANOTHER great reform in China resulting from the recent revolution will be the wearing of hats by men. Nothing is said about the wearing of hats by women; perhaps because it was not thought necessary.

IT is said that not fewer than 100,000 actors in the United States are disfranchised because of the changes in residence resulting from the calls of their profession. But they do not have to serve on juries.

A MAN who sent out 10,000 postal cards asking the recipients to state their personal preferences for the presidency was favored with 587 replies. This fact should be given wide publicity.

AT LAST accounts the south pole was in imminent danger of being discovered by rival discoverers; still, it has escaped before and it may be as fortunate this time.

AN ENGLISH observer estimates that 12 per cent of the dust of New York is rubber. This seems like stretching things, but maybe he is right.

Seeing South America

Turning to the Vacant City Lot

Franco-American Exchange of Ideas